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# The Bombay Gazette.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
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**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.**

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. SATURDAY, 2 P.M. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| * PENINSULAR | 5152 | W. A. Wheler | 9th Oct'r. |
| B.L. BRITANIA | 5525 | J. I. Parfitt | 16th " |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | C. L. Daniel | 23rd " |
| B.M.CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews | 30th " |
| M* CARTHAGE | 6280 | W. J. Nantes | 6th Nov. |
| B.L.EGYPT | 8000 | P. F. Briscoe | 13th " |
| M* SHANNON | 4362 | C. L. Daniel | 20th " |
| B.L.PENINSULAR | 5152 | W. A. Wheler | 27th " |
| M* CARTHAGE | 6280 | W. J. Nantes | 4th Dec. |
| B.L.INDIA | 7911 | W.D.G.Worcester | 11th " |
| M* SHANNON | 4362 | C. L. Daniel | 18th " |
| B.L.CALEDONIA | 755 | W.B.Andrews | 25th " |

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M* proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers transhipp there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th Aug., 1897.

**AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.**

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | J. Nicolich | 4,140 | 1st Nov., 1897. |
| IMPERATRIX | T. Rassovich | 4,213 | 1st Dec., 1897. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE, or VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | A. Leva | 4,235 | 12th Oct. |
| MEDUSA | T. Androvich | 2,709 | 21st Oct. |

The s. s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE or VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

for either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS | Rs. 960 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs. 1060 | Rs. 625 |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, Mont St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company also receive Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced rates. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

| Steamer | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE | A. Mitis | 5,000 | 21st Oct., 1897. |

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate St., Bombay, Oct. 24, 1897.

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**

**FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.**

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
*VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on Friday. |
|---|---|---|---|
| YARRA | 4,253 | Le Coispellier | 29th October. |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,232 | X | 26th November. |
| MELBOURNE | 4,080 | Duchateau | 24th December. |

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA AND JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about the |
|---|---|---|---|
| ERNEST SIMONS | DeMaubeuge | 5,707 | 21st Oct., 1897. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
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REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 9th Oct., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 7th Oct., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,680 tons, about 8th Oct.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th Oct.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,698 tons, on or about 5th Oct., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
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SUPERIOR TO THE IMPORTED ARTICLE.

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Prior to their return to Australia.

CHARLIE TAYLOR ELLA CARRINGTON,

supported by their large and talented Australian Company.

NOTE.—In consequence of there not being any theatre available in Bombay for a lengthy Season, the management is regretfully compelled to announce that this Season is limited to

2 PERFORMANCES ONLY.

THURSDAY EVENING, 7TH OCTOBER.

Production for the first time in Bombay of the new London Burlesque.

TOMMY ATKINS,

WITH ITS WEALTH OF

PRETTY WOMEN—Clever Men—Mirth—Melody—Beautiful Costumes and Splendid Scenery.

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Production for the first time in Bombay of Pinero's Great Social problem play

THE SECOND

Mrs. JANQUERAY.

Remember this is the only opportunity Bombay play-goers will have of witnessing the play of the century

THE SECOND

Mrs. JANQUERAY.

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Mr. T. EMPSON, Advance Manager.

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THE CHANDUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST DIVIDEND of Rupees FIFTEEN per Share (free of Income Tax) will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 7th October, 1897, between 12 noon and 4 P.M., to the Shareholders of the Chandur Manufacturing Company, Limited, whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 27th September, 1897, on production of Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort.

JAMNADASS MATHURADASS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 28th September 1897.

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COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1885.

AGREEABLY with the BANK'S NOTIFICATION, dated 2nd July, 1894, Dividend Warrant at 10 per cent per annum free of Income Tax for Quarter ending 30th September, 1897, will be drawn in favor of Shareholders borne on the Register on that date and distribution thereof made on the 15th October 1897.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS are in course of preparation for which purpose the Register of Members of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 1st to 8th October, inclusive, agreeably with the provision contained in clause 40 of the Bank's Articles.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Head Office, Madras, 30th September, 1897.

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THE MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mill Premises, near Sopari Baug, Parel, on MONDAY, the 4th day of October, 1897, at 3-30 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1897.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 29th September, to WEDNESDAY, the 19th October, 1897, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

MORARJEE GOCULDASS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents,

Fort, Tamarind Lane, Bombay, 24th September 1897.

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THE JALGAUM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Jalgaum Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1 Bruce Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of October, 1897, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes following, namely :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the auditor Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st July, 1897.
2. To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors on in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election, and the other in the place of Mr. Mooljee Anundjee, deceased.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th day of October, 1897, to the 13th day of October, 1897, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAMNADASS GOCULDASS & Co.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 29th September, 1897.

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THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on the 20th October, 1897, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and the audited accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1897.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

5th.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Share TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th to 20th October, 1897, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

For the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

J. SEYMOUR KEAY,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent,
by FLEMING, SHAW & Co.
His Attorneys.

Bombay, 2nd October 1897.

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THE NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Pachora Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of October, 1897, at 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes following, namely :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors, Report and the Audited Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st July, 1897.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors, one in the room of the Director who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election, and the other in the place of Mr. Mooljee Anundjee, deceased.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year, and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th day of October, 1897, to the 13th day of October, 1897, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

MATHURADASS GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 29th September 1897.

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CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C spring LANDOW, with self-acting patent hood, suitable for one or pair of horses with India rubber tyres, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new English built C under-spring CANGE LANDOW, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One new English built half C spring Vis-a-Vis, with India rubber tyres, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDOWS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

---

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 51, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

---

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

---

THE NEW Perfume. "Royal Lily."—A faithful reproduction of the true scent of Lilies of the Valley. In elegantly put up bottles at Rs. 2, Rs. 3-12, Rs. 5-8 —THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

---

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embroidery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling, Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding, Binding, Carding, etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5, only.

---

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

---

N. B. DANTRA and Co.'s FRENCH COFFEE per lb. Ans. 12. This is a Mixture of Finest Selected Coffee and Chicory prepared on the most scientific principles and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma and delicacy of flavour are retained for a considerable time. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

---

FOR SALE.—JUST ARRIVED one new English built half-c-spring LANDAU with self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, with India rubber tyres. For price Apply to CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN and Co., Jalgaum.

---

A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess, Country no objection. Address "88A," care of this Paper.

---

WANTED SECOND HAND ROVING and intermediate Frames of the best make and in good working order. Apply to "M.M." Care of this paper.

---

WANTED a GOOD MESSMAN for the Officers' Mess, 2nd Middlesex Regiment, Colaba. Communication to be made to the MESS PRESIDENT, forwarding terms, etc.

---

WANTED, SEVERAL ENERGETIC EUROPEANS of good address to travel as representatives of an important Manufacturing Concern. Apply stating age, experience, salary required to "No. 44," care of this office.

---

WANTED, as MANAGER, an English gentleman of good address acquainted with office work and having at least 5 years' experience in a first-class business in India. Persons thoroughly conversant with the reception and treatment of the Native and European gentry in India need only apply. One with knowledge of Hindustani preferred. Salary up to Rs. 250. Apply by letter only with full particulars, references, etc., etc., RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

---

A FIRST CLASS Certificated ENGINEER (European) seeks employment in a Mill in Bombay 6 years experience in Cotton Mills in India. Highest references given. Apply to "ENGINEER," care of this office.

---

RECEIVED, few Clarabella Organs playing 6 Tunes, Rs. 20, each; Clariphon Organs, Rs. 25, with 6 Metal Tunes.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

---

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

---

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., BILLIARD TABLE Makers, Etiolated Annealed Ivory Billiard Balls (Regd). The most perfect Billiard Ball known and at the same cost as ordinary Ivory.

---

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

---

TO LET.—Large and AIRY ROOM in TWO PARTS or WHOLE, suitable to a big firm vacated by Messrs. Volkart Brothers. Apply PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER, No. 2 Dalal Street, Fort.

---

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

---

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

---

EK DAM ? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

---

PLEASE NOTE.—We only supply High Class Guaranteed PORTUGUESE SERVANTS. Do not apply for 2nd and 3rd Class Servants. Fee Rs. 3, for each servant. E. CAMIL and Co., Registry Office, No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4.) To be had at this Office.

---

H. BARRETT, Esq., Engineer, Kaiser-i-Hind Mills :—During the last week I have used BATLIWALLA and Co.'s CHOLEROL amongst my Mill Hands, and found it giving relief at once, and has proved SUCCESSFUL in all cases of CHOLERIC SYMPTOMS. Dr. B. NOVROJI (L. M. & S.) :—It is a safe and sure remedy for Cholera. Dr. N. B. LAM (L. M. & S.) :—I have found it extremely useful in several cases of Cholera. As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Millners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's &c., Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Re. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extr.

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THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes, walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate, Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large, cool, pleasant verandah.

---

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence, and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

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A EUROPEAN LADY SEEKS EMPLOYMENT as a NURSE. 18 years' experience, good sailor, good needlewoman, excellent testimonials. Apply to "NURSE," care of this paper.

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RECEIVED from Messrs. MILLARD BROS. and Co., London Bicycle Watches with Attachment complete, Rs. 15 to Rs. 50, Warranted for five years. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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CAVANAGH and MARTIN will ARRIVE here early in October, with a SHIPMENT of 200 HORSES, consisting of CHARGERS HACKS, CARRIAGE PAIRS and PONEYS.

---

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

## NOTICES.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY OFFICERS' Mess, Kirkee, will not hold themselves responsible for any DEBTS that may be incurred by their MESSMAN.

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NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.

THE BOMBAY and KARACHI DEPOTS of this Society will be CLOSED, on TUESDAY, the 5th instant, for DASERA [Hindu] Holiday.

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NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the ESTATE of the late Lieutenant H. H. MOORE, 14th Regiment, M. I., who died at Bilaspur, C. P., on the 18th September 1897, are requested to submit the same to the undersigned before the 31st October 1897, after which date no claims will be considered.

G. V. BURROWS, 14th Regt., M. I.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

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NOTICE is hereby given that MR. MANEKJI PESTONJI BALLIWALLA has RETIRED from the FIRM of Messrs. R. RAMCHANDRA and Co. from the 29th instant, and that his interest and liability as a partner in the said firm have ceased from that day.—Dated this 30th day of September, 1897.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJEE & DINSHAW,
Solicitors for Raghoonath Ramchandra, Continuing Partner.

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NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the ERECTION of MILL BUILDINGS for the Tapidas Vurjdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be received up to 4 o'clock afternoon of MONDAY, the 4th October, 1897, at the Office of the undersigned, 17 and 19, Church Gate Street, Fort.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied with a Deposit of Rs. 2,000 Two Thousand.

Plans, Conditions of Contract and Specification of Works may be seen at the office of the Company's Architects, Messrs. S. and M. N. Chandabhoy, Markur's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Copies of Form of Tender can be obtained from the office of the Architect on payment of Rs. 3 per each set.

The Undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

DAYABHOY TAPIDAS VURJDAS & CO.,
Agents, the Tapidas Vurjdas Spg. & Wg. Mill Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 18th September, 1897.

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BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

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THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LD.

धी सुंदरदास स्पीनींग अँड वीवींग मील्स कंपनी, लीमीटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 7th October, 1897, at 3-30 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1897.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Hormusjee Bazonjee Dantra as a Director in the place of Mr. Vundravandass Purshotamdass, deceased, and the appointment of Mr. Sorabjee Cursetjee Sett made as an additional Director in the Board.

5th. To appoint Auditors for the year 1897-98 and to fix their remuneration.

6th. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦.,
i.e., MULJI JETHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1897.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 25th September to 7th October, 1897, both days inclusive.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEKLY EXPRESS FROM BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA.

A SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN carrying the OVERLAND MAILS, leaves Bombay Victoria Terminus weekly about five hours after the Mail Steamer is signalled and for convenience of passengers proceeding in the direction of Calcutta, arrangements have been made for a Special Service of through carriages to be attached to this train, which will perform the journey from Bombay to Calcutta in about 40 hours, making short halts only at principal Stations.

First-class passengers only with their servants, 3rd class, and luggage, are carried by the train commencing with the first Weekly Express Train in October; a dining Car will be provided in which meals and other refreshments will be served, at reasonable rates.

FARES—

Bombay to Calcutta Rs. 100, including use of the dining Car Bombay to other Stations at which the train stops ordinary rates.

Passengers desirous of availing themselves of the Special Service by the Weekly Express are requested to notify their intention to the Purser on board the Steamer before reaching Aden, so that advice by wire may be sent to Bombay.

Intending passengers by the Express should be particular to have their luggage all ready for landing immediately on arrival of the Steamer, so that no time may be lost in passing it ashore.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th September, 1897.

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RE THE VICTORIA ROLLER FLOUR MILLS, LIMITED,

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE LIQUIDATORS of the abovenamed Company are now prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the said Company's Mill (including land, buildings, machinery, etc.) at Grant Road, as a going concern, or for the purchase of the land and buildings only, or for the purchase of the machinery or any part of such machinery.

The land is of Leas freehold tenure and admeasures about 4368 square yards.

The Engine is compound surface condensing by Messrs. Douglas and Grant.

There are 2 Boilers 94' × 6', one of 120 lbs., and another of 100 lbs. pressure certificate.

Green's Patent Economiser.

One Quadruple Acting Donkey Feed Pump.

The Milling Machinery is mainly from Mr. Henry Simon, of Manchester. The Mill is made perfectly automatic, according to his design by his own Millwright. The Machinery which is in good working order can operate on about 112 sacks of wheat per day of 24 hours, and its outturn of flour and bran was a favourite in the Bombay Market and elsewhere.

Detailed particulars of the premises may be seen at their Office No. 95, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay. Offers must be in writing and made before the 15th day of October, 1897.

The Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept any offer.—Dated this 13th day of September, 1897,

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY,
DINSHAW FURDOONJEE,
Liquidators.

---

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING)

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR KEROSINE AND COCOANUT OILS, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS AND INDIGENOUS STORES.

TENDRS are invited and will be received by the AGENT at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., Gun-fire, on TUESDAY the 12th October, 1897, for the SUPPLY of KEROSINE and COCOANUT OILS, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS and INDIGENOUS STORES, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, commencing 1st January, 1898, and ending on dates as noted on Tender Forms.

2. Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rate quoted, and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, etc.," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand), must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

5. If Government Paper and other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the Contract a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment, until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or at the Agent's option, a further deposit will have to be made, so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

6. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at Parel, or Ajmere.

7. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Acting Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 23rd Sept. 1897.

# THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE; 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

## FIRST SIX MONTHS' BUSINESS

## PROPOSALS FOR Rs. 10,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.

FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

| Age next Birthday. | Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life. | Premiums limited to 25 years. | Premiums limited to 20 years. | Premiums limited to 15 years. | Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous. | 20 years or at Death if previous. | 15 years or at Death if previous. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| 20 | 21 10 | 27 2 | 30 7 | 36 6 | 37 11 | 47 6 | 64 5 |
| 25 | 24 2 | 29 7 | 33 0 | 39 4 | 38 7 | 48 0 | 64 13 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 32 5 | 36 0 | 42 13 | 39 11 | 49 0 | 65 10 |
| 35 | 31 5 | 35 14 | 39 12 | 47 1 | 41 10 | 50 8 | 66 13 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 40 8 | 44 9 | 53 5 | 44 10 | 52 14 | 68 11 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 46 12 | 50 13 | 58 12 | 49 6 | 56 13 | 71 11 |

MEDICAL FEE and STAMP on the POLICY are PAID by the COMPANY.

Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

| Age next Birthday. | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only. Monthly premium. | Age next Birthday. | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner. Monthly premium. | Age next Birthday. | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner. Monthly premium. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. |
| 25 | 11 8 0 | 25 | 15 7 0 | 25 | 13 13 0 |
| 30 | 12 12 0 | 30 | 18 6 0 | 30 | 16 0 0 |
| 35 | 14 3 0 | 35 | 22 13 0 | 35 | 19 1 6 |
| 40 | 16 1 0 | 40 | 30 1 0 | 40 | 23 10 0 |

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,

FLEMING SHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY

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THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS | $ 250,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS | $ 50,000 |
| TOTAL ASSETS. (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars) | $ 158,000 |

JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & CO., Agents.

12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

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LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE. INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

INVESTED FUNDS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE Insurance at Current Rates.

LIFE: Whole Term, Short Period, and Endowment Assurance issued at moderate rates.

9-10ths of Profits in Participating Class divided amongst Policy-holders.

The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS, of 35s. per cent. per annum, or £8-15 per cent. for the quinquennium has been declared at each valuation and compares favourably with that of the very best Proprietary or Mutual Companies.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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*Guarantees Against Embezzlement.*

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

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SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

ACCIDENT ASSURANCES.

The fullest and latest Information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

| Menist's Spectacles. | Gold. | Silver. | Steel. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| With Turnpin Sides ..... | 60 | 23 | 16 |
| With Single temple Sides | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| Folders ..... | 50 | 28 | 16 |

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames. Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## BANKS.

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THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL .....£600,000

RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND,

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,

IRELAND,

PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES,

BRANCHES

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Karrachee

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS ..... The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ltd.
SINGAPORE ..... } Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG .....
HONGKONG ..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ..... Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON ..... Bank of Bengal
AGRA ..... Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd.
DELHI ..... Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£1,500,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£562,500

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES;

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receive Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

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COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere, LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,900,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND,

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris has to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yens 12,000,000

PAID UP CAPITAL .....,, 7,500,000

RESERVE FUND .....,, 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BR

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANK

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half-Yearly Divid. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 1 bon. 2nd | 1,327½ |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,2 0 |
| ank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,250 |
| Commercial & l.d., Mge. | 15,000 | 100 | 100 / 75 | 10 p.c. | 120 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 1,60,000 | £6 | all | 2 pr. ct. | 80 |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 9 pr. ct. | £29½ |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | £125 | all | £1-8s. | |
| National Bank India | 40,000 | £25 | £12½ | 7 pr. ct. | 3 0 |
| PRESS COMPANIES. | | | | | |
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 1,150 |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 45 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs 80 | 1,090 |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 14 x | 200 |
| Bhowmagger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld | 550 | 250 | 250 | 25 | 275 |
| Bombay Cotton | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | dv Rs12½ | 137 1-2 |
| Broach Cawnpore Press Co. Ltd. | 500 | 200 | 200 | 11 | 192½ |
| Broach City Press Co., Lp | 500 | 200 | 200 | dvd Rs25 | 235 |
| Colaba | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | dvd Rs15 | 305 |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,1 0 |
| English Press and Manfg. | 400 | 200 | ... | dvd Rs 8 | 85 |
| Fort | 150 | 8,000 | 500 | 225+80 | 1,000 |
| French | 300 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs30 | 515 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 450 | 450 | 500 | dvd Rs40 | 337½ |
| Hitgoli Press Co., Ld. | 700 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs11 | 135 |
| Khangaum | 240 | 450 | 450 | Rs 40 | 475 |
| Mahuza Press Co., Ld. | 300 | 200 | all | 15 pr. ct. | 230 |
| Mahmadpure Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. | 200 | 500 | 500 | 53 | 70 |
| Mercantile | 1,00 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs 4 | 68 3-4 |
| Mofussil Co. | 3,120 | 400 | 400 | dvd Rs20 | 362 1-2 |
| Muvvar M | 1,000 | 250 | all | 15 | 230 |
| New Benar | 1,200 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs30 | 665 |
| New Indian | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs 9 | 165 |
| Prince of Wales, Sabapathy (Bellary) | 100 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 440 |
| Sassoon | 300 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 585 |
| Sind and Punjab Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200 | 2,100 |
| Sind | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 50 | 805 |
| Sorab Woollen Mills | 2 0 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 75 |
| Surat City Press Co., Ld | 37 | 200 | all | 12 | 200xd |
| Utkarsh | .. | 000 | | 10 | dvd Rs65 1,120 |
| SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES | | | | | |
| | | | | Half yearly | |
| Ahmedabad ad v. | 700 | 1,000 | 900 | Nil | 750 |
| Alliance | 1,500 | 1,500 | all | ... | 530 |
| Anglo-Indian | 1,340 | ... | 00 | Nil | 43 |
| Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld. | 612 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,000 |
| Ballarp S. & W. Co., Ld. (Berhampur) | 871 | 80 | all | 9 per ct. | |
| Bombay Unitad | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.40 | 740 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. | 900 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.30 | 5 95 |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 600 |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,00 | dvd Rs.5 | 730 |
| Central India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.50 | 1,710 |
| China Mills Co. Ld. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.30 | 735 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.30 | 1,001 |
| Coimbatore S. and W. | 6,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr ct. | 125 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 725 |
| Colaba Land & Mills | 4,000 | 700 | ... | dvd Rs.12 | 560 |
| Coorla Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.30 | 600 |
| Currimbhoy Mill | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.15 | 970 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 50. | 500 | dvd Rs.40 | 515 |
| Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. | 400 | 250 | all | dvd Rs.20 | 270 |
| Ghan Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 510 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | 50 | dvd 25 | 570 |
| Framjee Petit | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,00 | dvd Rs.30 | 590 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.35 | 630xd |
| Hingunghat Mills | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 670 |
| Howard and Hullonds | 1,200 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 710xd |
| Hope Mills | 200 | 1,000 | 1,0 0 | 50 | 690 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 1,55 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.15 | 565 |
| Indian Manfg. | 900 | 1,00. | 1,000 | 50 | 1,090 |
| India-China Manufacturing Co., Ld. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 825 |
| James Greaves Jadar Alli | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 655 |
| Jamshedmadee facturing Co. | 600 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.20 | 225 |
| Jewraj Balloo | 1,800 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs.71 | 220 cd |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.20 | 810 |
| Kamani Steel Co., Ld. | 843 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 575 |
| Khandesh | 750 | 1,500 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.30 | 800 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co. | 400 | 230 | 230 | Nil | 950 |
| Khatao Manekjunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.35 | 700 |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 101 | 103 | dvd Rs.10 | 250xd |
| Lord Reay Mfg | 440 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 775 |
| Laxmidas Spinning & Weaving Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 1,060 |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dv Rs.100 | 3,300 |
| Mahalaxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 460 |
| Mahboob Shah Mills (Ginning) | | | | | |
| Mbargai | 8,400 | 500 | 500 | 15 pr ct. | ... |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs 70 | 2,427½ |
| Mazagon | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs. 7 | 115 |
| Morarji Goculdas | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.75 | 2,170 |
| Muir Mills M. Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs.15 | 260 |
| Madura Mills | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil | par |
| National | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 525 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 480 |
| Oriental | 5,725 | 625 | 625 | dvd Rs.20 | 320 |
| Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld.) | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.10 | 1,310 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.15 | 860 |
| Ripon Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.5 | 1,225 |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 930 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.60 | 2,025 |
| Soondercas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.40 | 825 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 185 |
| Southern Maharatta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | dv Rs.12½ | 345 |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs.20 | 30.0 |
| Standard Mills Co. | 1,600 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 310 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 600 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.15 | 645 |
| Sassoon and Alliance | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.15 | 635 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 515 |
| Union Mills Ld. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.30 | 500 |
| Venkatesh Lukmidas Banking Corporation | 80,000 | £125 | all | £1-8s. | |
| Vijaya Cotton Mill Co. Ld. | 900 | 500 | 900 | dvd Rs.40 | 410xd. |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 900nom. |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 725xd. |
| Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld. | 400 | 250 | all | dvd Rs.15 | 250 |
| Walla Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | — |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | | | Half yearly. | |
| Alcock Ashdown | 1,750 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs15 | 250 |
| Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld | 20,000 | 1,000 | 100 | ... | 90 |
| Back Bay Battle | 500 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 45 |
| Badham Pile | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 12 | 146 |
| Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,800 | 1,000 | 300 | 6.550 |
| Co. New Isaac | 500 | 375 | 625 | 75 | 1,050 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | dvd 5 | 56 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld. | 400 | 500 | 500 | 5-pr. ct | 501 |
| Bombay Flour Mills | 4,000 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 1,300 |
| Deccan Paper Mill's | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 5-pr ct. | 2.5 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 1,500 | 200 | 20 | dvd Rs12 | 210 |
| Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld. | 2,800 | 250 | 250 | 8 pr. ct. | 3.0 |
| Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr. ct. | 18 |
| John Roberts & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 175 |
| Kemp & Co. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | 21 | 350 |
| Kurrachee Landing | 500 | 500 | 300 | 3 | 181 |
| Maroka & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs15 | 172 |
| Nasser Hotel Co. | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr. ct. | 40 |
| Nasser Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 200 | ... | 60 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 12 pr. ct. | 145 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs 6 | 80 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6.000 | 2,00 | 1,000 | dvd Rs20 | 457½xd |
| Soundy & Co. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 5 | 60 |
| Thacker & Co. | 2,000 | 50. | 500 | 60 | 1,015 |
| Thacker & Co., | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 135 | 155 |
| Telephone Co. | 9,200 | 231 | 100 | dvd Rs11 | 23 xd |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| English Gold | Rs. | 21-12 |
| China Leaf | " | 24-10 Nom. |
| Persian, bar Gold, old | " | 24-9 |
| Do. do. new | " | 24-7 |
| Australian, bar Gold | " | 24-9 |
| Bombay bar Gold | " | 24-8 |
| Sovereigns | " | 15 8 |
| Do. Dragons | " | 15-7 |
| Bar silver 17 | " | 71-8 |
| Do. 171 | " | 71-10 |

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 51m. Sun sets, 5h. 46m. High water, 5-51m., 5-54a. Low water, 0-52a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company, 3-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Golf.
Gymkhana Hockey Tournament commences, Cooperage.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Dwarka entered, and the steamers Branksome Hall and Dumra left the dock on Saturday.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Statement for September 1897:—Daily average attendance 150, admissions 1,844; and prevailing diseases, fever.

NEW COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY.—It is reported that Mr. William Morison, Collector of Sholapur, will be appointed as Collector of Bombay, and will take charge of the office in December or January next.

A NEW MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—There is every likelihood, we hear, of Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., being appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, in place of the late Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi.

LUKMANJI SULEMANJI AND HASANALLI SULEMANJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY FOR BORAHS.—During the last month the total attendance of patients was 3,832, of which 1,523 were males, 1,403, females, and 906 children. The daily average attendance was 127.

DEATH FROM STARVATION.—Din Mahomed, a Mahomedan mendicant, aged twenty years, who had been maintaining himself by begging about, died on Friday evening, on the Bhendy Bazaar Road, of starvation. The coroner ordered the body to be disposed of after the Municipal doctor of the district had certified the cause of death.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, per extra s. s. Alboin, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, to-day.—Mails for Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Lamu, Daresalam, Chinde, Cape Colony, Natal, and Transvaal, per extra s. s. Sirdhana will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p. m., to-morrow (Tuesday).

CANDIDATES FOR THE NEW CORPORATION.—The undermentioned gentlemen have already come forward as candidates for the representation of the Justices of the Peace on the new Corporation:—Messrs. Furdoonjee Sorabjee Tahiyarkhan, Chimanlal Hafital Setalvad, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Dr. E. F. Underwood, and Dr. Dinshaw Bomanjee Pestonjee Master.

THEFT AT THE SASSOON REFORMATORY.—Mr. Thompson, Superintendent of the David Sassoon Reformatory, has reported to the police, that copper pots, and several other articles, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 74, have been stolen from the institution by one Noor Mahomed alias Pallet, who was formerly an inmate, but recently employed as a journeyman. Noor Mahomed has not attended the institution since the 29th ultimo, and it is believed he has absconded to Ahmedabad.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.—The Parsee Baronet Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, who went to England to be present at the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen-Empress, having travelled over Great Britain and the Continent, leaves Trieste to-day by the Austrian Lloyds Steamer Imperator, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 19th inst. The *Rast Goftar* remarks that, with a view to give him a fitting reception on his return, the necessary arrangements ought to be made by the committee which was appointed for the purpose of doing him honour when he left Bombay.

CHEATING A MARWARI.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 5,000 preferred against Khuba Dagu, a Marwari, at the instance of Jetha Bhimaji, a co-religionist, and his employer. Mr. Brown, solicitor, prosecuted; while Mr. Balkrishna defended. The complaint was that accused received three sums of money—Rs. 1,20-5-6, Rs. 63, and Rs. 20, along with other sums, on behalf of the master, and did not return the sums to him. The charge having been proved, accused was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

FIRE NEAR THAKORDWAR, GIRGAUM.—On Saturday, at about 8 p.m., a fire broke out in a small soda factory near a chawl, belonging to one Carsondas Curumsey, in rear of Dr. Ferreira's dispensary, near Thakordwar. Luckily there is a well with plenty of water just at the entrance of the room. Immediately on the alarm of the fire being raised the neighbours, with their servants, drew bucket after bucket of water from the well and discharged them upon the flames. In the meantime the Babulla Tank fire engine under Mr. Beane, arrived, and with remarkable promptitude this officer with his men had the flames completely extinguished. Several other fire engines rallied to the spot, but their service were not required. The damage is only about as hundred rupees, but might have been very great indeed, as the chawl is surrounded by numerous buildings.

ENTERTAINMENT.—An initiatory performance of a charming play, entitled "Prince Bulbo," was given on Saturday evening, 'for children only,' by the teachers and pupils of the Cathedral Girls' School, and was in all respects a well-merited success. The spacious school-room was filled to overflowing by an audience of delighted juveniles. The leading characters in the play were sustained by the Misses Mallandaine, Imrie, Thorpe, Ardagh, Tooth, Merrett, Collett, Keess, Wilson, the three sisters Knight, and Miss Blodwell (one of the teachers), and each young lady acquitted herself most creditably. The singing of Miss Ada Thorpe and Miss Collett during the interludes was very much appreciated, and so also was the very effective playing of the pianist, Miss Gertrude Thorpe, who accompanied throughout the play. The performance will be repeated this evening before an audience of adults, and a very enjoyable time may be safely predicted for those who attend. The collections made at the two performances are for the Cathedral Organ Fund.

MARRIAGE A FAILURE.—Mr Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at Dhobie Talao, touching the death of Kali, a Hindu woman, aged eighteen years, the wife of Janoo Sambhoo, a table boy employed in the service of a European gentleman, and residing at the 1st Marine Lane. The deceased was married about three years ago, but the matrimonial alliance did not turn out to be a happy one, for within a few months after the marriage the husband turned his attentions to another woman. This led to occasional altercations between the deceased and her husband's kept mistress. Whenever the latter would happen to meet the deceased on the road or in the street, a quarrel was sure to ensure. The husband used to beat deceased and abused her and her sister-in-law (brother's wife), to whom deceased had frequently complained of her husband's ill-treatment towards her. On Friday last, there was a quarrel between the parties, when the husband struck deceased and abused her and her sister-in-law. About 6 p.m. that day, Kali went out to buy some curry stuff, and did not return home. About 8-30 p.m., her husband returned home, and hearing deceased was missing from home, searched for her, but failing to find her anywhere, gave information to the police at the Dhobie Talao Police station. On the following morning, Janoo continued the search, and on looking into the Dhobie Talao Tank, saw the dead body of the deceased floating on the surface of the water. He made a report to the police, who had the body removed. All the ornaments were safe on her person, which bore no marks of violence. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

DAMAUN NOTES.—A correspondent writes.—By a remarkable coincidence the foretelling of the possessed devotee of a goddess in connection with the theft at Khatri Street, in Lower Damaun, has proved correct inasmuch as the police arrested, on Wednesday last, four persons, a Soni, a Sootar, a Ghati, and a Koli, and recovered almost all the missing articles, which were found burried in the ground. The chief of the police, by way of spreading terror among thieves and deterring them from indulging in their malpractice, decorated the persons of the accused with the recovered ornaments, and fastening them by a thick cord so as to render escape impracticable, they were paraded through all the streets of Lower Damaun accompanied by the drumming of an empty kerosine oil tin. The accused are yet to be tried on the conclusion of the offence they are charged with, and though the humiliation they were put to is unprecedented, it is said that the gravity of the offence in so far the stolen articles belonged to a temple and were sacred, justified the step adopted by the chief of the police.—Dr. Kaikoshru Manekji Dubash, Honorary Surgeon to Motibai and Dinshaw Petit hospitals and Tutor in Midwifery at the Grant Medical College, arrived here on Thursday, being specially invited to treat and watch the illness of a member of Mr. Sorabji Manekji Damaunwala's family.—Mr. H. M. Judge, the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Surat range, and chief plague authority, Damaun Frontier, accompanied by Mr. Smith, the Inspector, paid a visit to Lower Damaun on the morning of Wednesday last, and with Dr. John Monis inspected several houses in Vania Vad, where the plague raged during the late epidemic with a view to find out whether the houses had been properly disinfected. The British authorities desire to be satisfied that the local authorities have taken the necessary steps to prevent a recrudescence of the plague, before removing the cordon on the frontier. The total mortality from different causes other than plague, cholera, and influenza of Lower Damaun for the month of September was 21, whereof 12 were low-class Hindus, seven Mahomedans, and two Parsees.

## HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

### FUNERAL EXPENSES OF WIDOW CHARGEABLE TO HUSBAND'S ESTATE.

RATANCHAND DAYALCHAND *vs.* JAVERCHAND RAMCHAND.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. V. V. Paranjpe, additional first class subordinate judge, A. P., at Broach, in appeal No. 65 of 1893. Mr. L. A. Shah (for Mr. G. H. Mehta) appeared for the appellant, Ratanchand Dayalchand, since deceased, by his heir Amarchand Laichand, original defendant; and Mr. Manekshah Jehangirshah appeared for the respondent Javerchund Ramchund, since deceased, by his heir, his son Nathu Javerchand, minor, by his guardian and mother Bai Dhankor, widow of Javerchand Ramchand, original plaintiff. The estate of the husband is liable for the funeral expenses of his widow, the stridhan of the widow not being chargeable with such expenses.

One Javerchand Ramchand brought a suit in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Ankleshwar to recover possession of a dwelling house and certain moveables consisting of ornaments and secured and unsecured debts, alleging that the house belonged to one Parbhudas Kallandas, deceased, who was his paternal uncle's son, that some of the moveables claimed also belonged to Parbhudas, and the rest were acquired with their aid by his widow Diwali after his death; that on the death of Diwali in the year 1893 the properties in her possession were taken over by defendant, her brother, who claimed to hold them under her will. Plaintiff contended that Diwali had no authority to make the will, which was invalid under the Hindu Law and that he as the reversionary heir of Parbhudas, was entitled to all the properties that he claimed. Defendant Ratanchand denied plaintiff's relationship to the deceased Parbhudas and pleaded, inter alia, that all the moveables including debts left by Diwali were either her stridhan or acquired with the aid of stridhan: that as to the house in suit, it was in a dilapidated condition when Parbhudas died and had to be repaired by Diwali out of her stridhan: that he had spent Rs. 300 in performing Diwali's funeral ceremonies, and that Rs. 150 more would be required till the anniversary of her death: that by law local usage and family custom, he and not the plaintiff was Diwali's heir and entitled to the property left by her, which she was competent to dispose of by will: and that the properties could not be taken out of his possession, unless, at least, the money spent on repairs of the house and the funeral expenses which constituted a lien on Parbhudas's properties, were paid. The Subordinate Judge of Ankleshwar found that the plaintiff, and not the defendant, was entitled to the property which was inherited by Diwali from her husband, and which she left at her death, that she was not competent to dispose of such property by will, that the debts due to the estate left by her amounted to Rs. 1,700, that out of this sum defendant was entitled to retain Rs. 451 on account of Diwali's stridhan, to which plaintiff had no right and Rs. 400 on account of expenses of her funeral: and that deducting those two sums there remained debts amounting to Rs. 849, to which plaintiff was entitled. The Subordinate Judge, on these findings, passed a decree for plaintiff, directing defendant to deliver up possession to plaintiff of the house in suit and miscellaneous moveables or their value Rs. 100 and gold and silver ornaments worth Rs. 150, and also to deliver to plaintiff money bonds of the value of Rs. 849, or in default that amount in cash. Defendant appealed from this decree. The original plaintiffs as well as the defendant having died after the date of the original decree, their heirs were substituted on the record in their place. The additional First Class Subordinate Judge, A. P., at Broach held that though the will of Diwali was invalid with respect to Rs. 1,700 in ornaments, it was valid so far as it related to her stridhan, which included the outstanding debts, and that defendant having performed the funeral of Diwali, the expenses thereof should be charged against the stridhan property. For these reasons he confirmed the decree of the Lower Court so far as it awarded the house and miscellaneous moveables worth Rs. 1,700 or ornaments worth Rs. 150, and reverse the decree in other respects. Against the decision the heir of the original defendant preferred this appeal to the High Court.

Mr. Justice Parsons in giving the court's decision, said:—The Plaintiff in this case claimed the estate of Parbhudas, as being his heir and entitled thereto on the death of his widow Diwali; the defendant claimed under a will executed by Diwali. The Subordinate Judge, A. P., holding the disposition, in the will contained, of the property of the husband invalid, gave the plaintiff a decree for what he found to be the estate of Parbhudas and left the defendant in possession of the stridhan of Diwali. The only objection raised in this Court, was to the subsequent paragraph in which we had corrected a mis-statement made in our issue of the 17th April that the mistake had caused the death of the man. We were then shown by the President a portion of the official account of the incident, being a report from Dr. Bacry, who was then in charge of the Hospital. It appeared from the report we saw that the actual facts were as follows:—

"In the Hospital Order Book were written by Surgeon-Major Barry explicit detailed instructions regarding the disinfection of patients about to be transferred to the convalescent tents; these instructions were six-fold, as having been read and understood, by the 3rd year medical student who was placed in charge of this duty. On the day in question this medical student neglected his duty by leaving the work to a ward-boy, who in the case of two patients used a solution of carbolic acid which was stronger than that prescribed in the instructions above mentioned. The result was that the two patients experienced a momentary shock and a certain amount of pain for some little time; but were discharged cured both of plague and of all traces of the accident in a very few days. On inquiry being made the medical student who had neglected his duty was at once dismissed."

We have very great pleasure in giving the widest publicity in our power to this official statement of the facts of this unfortunate case. In one sense it was quite possible for us to have obtained this information at the time. In self-defence, however, we may state that an application was made to Mr. Rand, the late Chairman, on behalf of Mr. V. N. Apte, proprietor of the *Dnyan Prakash*, and other friends for passes to visit the Hospital and Mr. Rand referred them to Dr. Barry in reply to their application. Dr. Barry was then on twenty-four hours' duty, but no reply was received from him, and no passes were given. We may also point out that as soon as our first account about the death of the patient was found, on further inquiry, not to be true, we corrected the mistake in our next issue, and expressed our sorrow that we were misinformed. Under the circumstances we are prepared to admit that this fact does not furnish but a slender basis for the general charge of recklessness and carelessness in the management of the hospital, and none at all for the allegation about the utter disregard of life contained in our paragraph of the 12th of April last. We further acknowledge that in our paragraph of April 19th and a leaderette of July 12th we reproduced a misstatement about the use of undiluted carbolic acid, and we express our unfeigned sorrow for having, at a time when both moderation and most careful accuracy were the duty of the Press, been led to use rather violent words in our remarks, on this subject.

We now understand that carbolic acid is never kept in hospital for use in its undiluted form, and that the mistake of the person attached to the Hospital consisted not in the use of undiluted acid 2 without previously diluting it to a greater extent than in the form which it was kept in the Hospital. We hereby tender our sincere apology to the Hospital and Plague authorities for our mistake in this connection, and we withdraw absolutely all the charges made in the three notices appeared in our paper of this lamentable accident.

APPENDIX D.

(Extract from the *Dnyan Prakash* dated 23rd August 1897.)

A necessary correction:—In the last paragraph of our first editorial note regarding the carbolic acid incident in our issue of the 16th instant a few words were left out through mistake for which we are extremely sorry. The first sentence of the said paragraph should be read thus:—"We now understand that carbolic acid is never kept in hospitals for use in its undiluted form, and that the mistake of the person attached to the Hospital consisted not in the use of undiluted acid, *but in the use of diluted acid* without previously diluting it to a greater extent than in the form in which it was kept in the Hospital." The italicised words were inadvertently left out.

## THE "DNYAN PRAKASH" IN TROUBLE.

### APOLOGY TO GOVERNMENT.

AN apology has been tendered by the editor of the *Dnyan Prakash* newspaper for publishing a defamatory article in his issue, of the 12th April last, concerning the management of the Poona Plague Hospital, and is with accompanying documents published in the following Government resolution:—

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th September 1897.

Letter from the District Magistrate, Poona, No. 42, dated the 19th July 1897—Forwarding copy of a letter No. 1-x y., dated the 12th July 1897, to his address from Surgeon-Major J. P. Barry, lately employed on special plague duty, Poona, together with copy of a paragraph * from the *Dnyan Prakash* newspaper, of 12th April 1897, therein referred to, in which it is alleged that a quantity of pure carbolic acid was poured on the head of a patient in the General Plague Hospital at Poona, from the effects of which the patient died within a few hours. Intimating that the paragraph appears to be clearly defamatory; and suggesting measures for the prosecution of the paper under Sections 500, 501, 502 and 505, Indian Penal Code, or such of them as may appear applicable. Making remarks.

* *Vide* Appendix A.

Memorandum from the Comissioner, C. D., No. 57, dated the 24th July 1897—Submitting the above and expressing his concurrence in the opinion of the District Magistrate.

Letter from the District Magistrate, Poona, No. 44, dated the 21st July 1897—Forwarding, in continuation of his letter No. 42, dated the 19th July 1897, copy of a paragraph † from the *Dnyan Prakash*, of the 19th April last regarding the carbolic acid incident at the General Plague Hospital, at Poona. Stating that the paragraph reported on in his previous letter appeared on the 12th April 1897; that the *Dnyan Prakash* is a weekly paper; and that it thus took an early opportunity of correcting the misstatement regarding the patient's death. Adding that under these circumstances Government may consider that a prosecution is not advisable.

† *Vide* Appendix B.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. 58, dated the 22nd July 1897—Forwarding the above with remarks.

Memorandum from the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, dated the 26th July 1897.

Letter to the District Magistrate, Poona, No. 466-P., dated the 5th August 1897.

Letter from the District Magistrate, Poona, No. 52, dated the 17th August 1897, as follows:—

"I have the honour to report that, as directed in Government letter No. 466-P., dated 5th instant, I sent for the editor of the *Dnyan Prakash* and spoke to him. I also gave him a sketch of what I expected him to publish. This was on Tuesday 10th. He asked for time to consult his proprietor, Mr. Vinayak Narayan Apte. I allowed him time. On Sunday 15th he came to me with a draft of the paragraph which, after consultation with Mr. Apte, he proposed to publish. I made some corrections in this draft, which Mr. V. R. Joshi (the editor) accepted. The draft so corrected appears in the ‡ *Vide* Appendix C. English issue of the *Dnyan Prakash*, of 16th instant, exactly as passed by me with the following exceptions:—

1. At the place marked '1' the following sentence has been omitted:—

'On a third application being made, Dr. Darabsett, the Assistant, sent a reply refusing to grant the request by the order of Dr. Barry.'

2. At the point marked '2' the words 'but in the use of diluted acid' have been omitted.

"As regards 1, I have informed the editor that so far as I am at present aware the omission is unobjectionable, but should it prove that passes *were* granted the account which he gives of this matter of the passes will be open to very severe criticism.

"No. 2 appears to be a compositor's error, and I have asked the editor to publish a note in his next issue correcting this error, so that the matter may be made perfectly clear."

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. 65, dated the 18th August 1897—Submitting the above.

Letter from the District Magistrate, Poona, No. 55, dated the 25th August 1897—Forwarding, in continuation of his letter No. 52, dated the 17th August 1897, the English issue of the *Dnyan Prakash*, of the 23rd August 1897 (page 7), § supplying the omission of the words noted below in the printed apology published in the last week's issue:—

§ *Vide* Appendix D.

"But in the use of diluted acid."

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. 67, dated the 26th August 1897—Forwarding the above.

Resolution.—The papers should be recorded.

2. As regards the matter of passes to visit the Hospital, Government understand that *general* passes to admit the holders at any hour were applied for and were refused, as tending to interfere with the arrangements necessary for the sick in the Hospital. The only persons to whom general passes were granted were Khan Bahadur Dorabji Padamji and Miss Bernard. No passes were of course necessary to enable any one to see Dr. Barry was in charge of the Hospital.

3. A copy of this Resolution should be placed on the Editors' Table.

(Signed) S. L. BATCHELOR,
Under-Secretary to Government.

Appendices to Government Resolution No. 6989, dated the 27th September 1897.

APPENDIX A.

(Extract from the *Dnyan Prakash* dated 12th April 1897).

Who is to be hanged for this:—A very sad occurrence took place at the General Plague Hospital in the City. A certain Native Christian patient was to be discharged as cured from the Plague Hospital, but before being allowed to leave the Hospital was required, according to the rule, to bathe in some disinfecting preparation. An assistant of the Hospital was ordered to make the man bathe, who poured upon the poor patient's head a quantity of pure carbolic acid. The patient was sorely burned and died within a few hours from the effects. We hear that the assistant is allowed to pass off with a dismissal from the temporary hospital services, and the matter is allowed to end here. We can conceive of no other example to shew the carelessness and recklessness in which things are managed in Poona. The utter disregard of life is clearly brought out by this incident.

APPENDIX B.

(Extract from the *Dnyan Prakash* dated 19th April 1897).

The Carbolic Acid Incident.—We are informed by a friend that the man on whose head undiluted carbolic acid was poured in the Special Plague Hospital through carelessness was not dead, as we said he was, but is still, we are glad to hear, alive. We are sorry to have been misinformed, but we submit that the death of the patient is not a material point in the case. That such a terrible mistake should have been committed by a man who lays claim to a knowledge of medicine, sufficient to get himself appointed in the hospital, is a clear proof of his carelessness. So long as the fact of pouring the acid is not denied, we think we have no reason to be sorry for having given publicity to the unhappy accident.

APPENDIX C.

(Extract from the *Dnyan Prakash* dated 19th August 1897.

On Saturday, the 7th instant, Mr. Lamb, the Chairman of the Plague Committee in Poona, sent word that he wished us to call on him on Tuesday, the 10th instant. Accordingly on Tuesday last, we went to Collector's Office and the Chairman drew our attention to a small paragraph in the *Dnyan Prakash* of April 12th, in which we referred to the incident of a patient having been scalded to death by a mistake committed by one of the men attached to the Plague Hospital, and to a subsequent paragraph in which we had corrected a mis-statement made in our issue of the 17th April that the mistake had caused the death of the man. We were then shown by the President a portion of the official account of the incident, being a report from Dr. Bacry, who was then in charge of the Hospital. It appeared from the report we saw that the actual facts were as follows:—

"In the Hospital Order Book were written by Surgeon-Major Barry explicit detailed instructions regarding the disinfection of patients about to be transferred to the convalescent tents; these instructions were six-fold, as having been read and understood, by the 3rd year medical student who was placed in charge of this duty. On the day in question this medical student neglected his duty by leaving the work to a ward-boy, who in the case of two patients used a solution of carbolic acid which was stronger than that prescribed in the instructions above mentioned. The result was that the two patients experienced a momentary shock and a certain amount of pain for some little time; but were discharged cured both of plague and of all traces of the accident in a very few days. On inquiry being made the medical student who had neglected his duty was at once dismissed."

We have very great pleasure in giving the widest publicity in our power to this official statement of the facts of this unfortunate case. In one sense it was quite possible for us to have obtained this information at the time. In self-defence, however, we may state that an application was made to Mr. Rand, the late Chairman, on behalf of Mr. V. N. Apte, proprietor of the *Dnyan Prakash*, and other friends for passes to visit the Hospital and Mr. Rand referred them to Dr. Barry in reply to their application. Dr. Barry was then on twenty-four hours' duty, but no reply was received from him, and no passes were given. We may also point out that as soon as our first account about the death of the patient was found, on further inquiry, not to be true, we corrected the mistake in our next issue, and expressed our sorrow that we were misinformed. Under the circumstances we are prepared to admit that this fact does not fur

## SALES BY AUCTION.

**BENNETT AND COMPANY,**
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Parel, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway Parel-Station, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass, and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, one first-rate Wheeler and Wilson's parlour cabinet sewing machine, Persian and Brussels' carpets, table lamps, one large cooking stove with utensils, one English ice-box, air guns, saddle, gram crusher, fowls, goats, pigeons, &c., &c., the property of T. GUILMARTIN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WALERS.

A good opportunity to secure first class horses at a cheap rate.

Under instructions from Mr. James Fullock, the well known importer of Australian horses, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Anderson and Co's. Stables, opposite the Byculla Club, to the highest bidder.

About 15 first class Australian horses, imported especially for India, consisting of very first class Artillery horses, officer's chargers, hacks cobs, &c.

The horses will be ridden and driven at the time of sale, and are now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, near the Reservoir, next to Gibb's House, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture, also open carved furniture suitable for presentation at Home, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong English built single seated office brougham, a strong built victoria, a powerful bay waler gelding, sets of English single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of CHARLES DOUGLAS, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 4th October, 1897.

**CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,**
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

The property of a Gentleman—consisting of iron bedstead, bookstands, chest of drawers, book case, writing tables, dressing and washhand tables, chairs, lamps, tables, teapoys, pictures, one mechanics' lathe', anvil, indigo machine, photographic camera, &c.

20 drums lubricating oil.

1 ebonized cottage harmonium.

By order of Mogul Syed Moshin Shirazi and on account and at the risk of Barokh Baba—

No. 1 32 chests green tea, 1,792 lbs.
No. 2 44 chests green tea, 2,332 lbs.
No. 3 26 chests green tea, 1,716 lbs.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Kara Hirjee, consisting of black wood cupboard, English safe, clocks, globe lamps, copper and brass utensils, gold and silver ornaments, &c.

By order of Messrs. Muncherjee Pallonjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of Sodagur Shaik Ameer Meerza—

13 cases cologne water.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand office-shigram.
1 high-wheeled dog-cart with waler horse and harness.
1 C. spring dog-cart made to order with movable hood.
1 chesnut Arab horse going in harness, 14, 2 high.
1 doer, 2 milch goats with kids.
1 Calcutta built dogcart, by Dykes and Co.
1 Dunlop tyred pneumatic bicycle.

The property of a Parsee gentleman—

1 English made double C. spring rubber tyred victoria with spring cushion and back, by Windover, in very good order. It may be inspected, opposite Messrs. Stephens and Sons, Coach Factory, at Girgaum, and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Cheeve Lodge" Middle Colaba, near the Post office, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, English iron safe on stand, hand and foot sewing machine, large size cooking stove, aviary with birds office-shigram with horse and harness, table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmars lamps, cushioned tyred safety bicycle, etc., the property of S. KIDDLE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE BABULA TANK ROAD, AT MAZAGON.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable landed property, belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy :—

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement one thousand nine hundred and forty-three square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 455, new No. 2269, old Survey No. 682, and new Survey No. 1891, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, or on some part thereof, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 5540 (1), 5540 (3), 5540 (4), and 5540 (5), and Street Nos. 30, 30C, 30D, and all which premises are situate at and on the north side of Babula Tank Road at Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east partly by the Mazagon Road and partly by property of Oodhowji Muljl and Girdhar Dharamsey, on or towards the west and north by the property of the late Byramjee Jejeebhoy, and on or towards the south by the said Babula Tank Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Administrator-General.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE TARDEO ROAD, OPPOSITE SUNKERSETT'S TEMPLE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable property belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy, viz.—

All that piece of land, admeasuring three hundred and forty-two square yards and eight-hninths of another square yard or thereabouts, with the ground-floor and four-storied building standing and being thereon or on some part thereof, being a portion of the property known as Anjirbagh comprised in and demised by a certain indenture of lease dated the 6th day of October, 1888, expressed to be made between Bai Saheb Luxmibai, widow of Viswaserao Juggonath Sabnesh, deceased, of the one part, and Ruttonjee Bhicajee Karanjawala of the other part, and situate on the east side of Tardeo Road, also called Sleater Road, in the Registration District and City of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, along with other plots, under old Nos. 54, 55, 104, 106, 151, 307, 378, 388, new Nos. 13558, 13954, 13955, 13828, 13831, 13832, and 13865, old Survey Nos. 201, 202, 204, 205, 206, and 207, and new Survey No. 7449, and bounded on or towards the east by land formerly belonging to Manockjee Ezuljee Contractor and now of Dossabhoy Billimoria, on or towards the west by the said Tardeo Road, on or towards the north by property of Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwalla, and on or towards the south by property formerly belonging to Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy, afterwards to Shamji Akhai, and now to Mr. Ruggunath Mucoond.

The above property is held for the residue of a term of 93 years, commencing from the 6th day of October, 1888, less the last day thereof, at the yearly rent and subject to the covenants and conditions in a certain indenture of sub-lease of the 5th day of May, 1891, contained. A copy of this indenture of sub-lease may be inspected by intending purchasers before the date of sale at the office of the Auctioneers, or on the premises, at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Dr. Miss G. Butler, consisting of medical and other books, dressing case, wearing apparel, steel trunk, surgical instruments, diamond, ruby and emerald rings, gold watch and chain, coral necklace, spectacles, etc.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

On a date to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, table ornaments, a large collection of choice plants in pots, etc., the property of the late F. BLYTH, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale,

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th October, 1897.

**MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,**
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 533 of 1887.

Vullubdas Damodar.....Plaintiff.
vs.
Goverdhundas Damodar and others.....Defendants.

By order of Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., Receiver in the above suit, and pursuant to the Judge's order made herein on the 29th June, 1891, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of October, 1897, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the west side of Walkeshwar Road, in the registration Sub district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. —, and assessed by the Assessor of Collector of Assessment under No. 102, containing by admeasurement 407 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east and west by a public passage, on the north by the property of Khatao Nath's and vacant ground of Vydhunbai, widow of Trikumdas Mangee, and on the south by the property of Jaithu Narranjee, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of Vullubdas Damodar as manager of the said property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Solicitors, for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co

Bombay, 4th October, 1897.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET:—The undernamed highly desirable bungalows, situate in the most convenient and breezy part of the Hill, are available for next Season. They are all well furnished, command fine views, and possess excellent accommodation: EDEN HALL, and KHUSHROO LODGE. For rent and other particulars, apply to Proprietors, Poona Hotel, Poona.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "SAGHALIEN" from China and Japan, landed in the stream arrived from COLOMBO, CHINA and JAPAN, in Victoria Dock, Shed No. 1. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained, Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

P. ROUSETT,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1897.

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| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| At Livery, including Syce, per mensem | 35 0 |
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| Verbal opinion as to Soundness | 5 0 |
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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 2.

THREE sixteenths' per cent. advance took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 112 1-16; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 118. The price of Bar Silver recovered ½d., say to 26d. per oz. ; and in New York, the metal was 1 5-8 cents. per oz. dearer, at 55 7-8 cents ; with demand Exchange on London 1-8th cent. lower, at 4·84 5-8 dollars. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-16ths per cent. lower in London at £62 9-16. French Rentes in Paris advanced ¼ per cent. yesterday to 103½ ; Paris Exchange on London being a shade easier, at fcs. 25·18½. The weekly shipments of Specie from London to the East were £90,000 in Silver, and £111,000 in Gold to this port ; £140,000 in Silver to Hongkong ; and £9,000 of the same metal to Shanghai.

To-day, Consols and Indian Sterling Loan have been unchanged in London. The price of Bar Silver has further advanced ½d., to 26¼d. per oz. ; while the metal is unchanged in value in New York; Exchange on London being unaltered, 3¼ per cent. Rupee Paper advanced 5-16ths, say to £62 7-8. The Exchange Bank's buying rate remained at 1s. 3⅞d. per rupee. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was put down 1-8th, to 2 3-8 per cent. ; that on short London Bills remaining at 2 per cent. French Rentes in Paris declined ¼ per cent., to 103¼ ; Exchange on London being unaltered.

An advance of 1-16d. per lb. took place yesterday in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool, at 3 27-32d. per lb. ; and Arrivals were partially 1-64d. higher, the extreme quotations having been 3 39-32d. for October deliveries, and 3 29-32d. for February-March. The market closed quiet ; Surats quiet, and Arrivals quiet but steady ; Sales 10,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians ; Imports 3,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

This afternoon the Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet ; Surats easier ; and Arrivals steady, the day's sales having been 6,000 bales, East Indians nil. The rate for ready Mid.-American Cotton gave way 1-32d. to 3 26-32d. per lb ; while prices of Arrivals were lower to the same extent. The Manchester market has been quiet but steady. The day's Imports of Cotton into Liverpool are 2,000 bales.

Yesterday, 6¼ cents per lb. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York ; Futures having been quoted at 6·32 cents for January, and 6·48 cents for April, 1898. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 42,000 bales.

Again to-day, there has been no change in the price of spot Cotton in New York; but Futures are two points lower in both positions, say at 6·33 cents for January, and 6·46 cents for April. The Receipts of the U. S. ports are 35,000 bales. The quantity of Cotton in sight was 1,110,000 bales, compared with 760,000 bales visible a week ago. The actual stock was 323,000 bales.

Our local market for the staple has been firm in tone to-day ; but we hear of very little doing, sellers being unwilling to enter into further contracts at present rates, which are :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Broach Good for March delivery | Rs. | 187 per candy. |
| Bengals Fully Good January | ,, | 147 ,, |
| Do Fine do | ,, | 158 ,, |
| Bhownuggur Good May | ,, | 166 ,, |

WHEAT and SEEDS.—We hear of nothing important doing in these markets by shippers, and prices are nominally unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 164 bales. |
| Rapeseed | 716 cwts, |
| Castorseed | 2,983 ,, |

FREIGHTS remain firm in tone at last quotations ; but the market has been quiet to-day, as usual, on Saturdays, and no fresh transactions of importance have transpired.

EXCHANGE opened nominally quiet at Is. 3 17-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at Is. 3 23-32d. for three months sight Credits. There were no Merchants' Bills offering ; but resales were quiete in the market for October at Is. 3 5-8d, and rates advanced to Is. 3 19-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand, at which rates closed firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | Is. 3 19-32d. per rupee. |
| ,, Telegraphic | Is. 3 19-32d. ,, |
| ,, 3 mos' sight | Is. 3 5-8d. ,, |
| Credits ,, | Is. 3 3-4d. ,, |
| Francs ,, | 1·03 ,, |

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been unsettled to-day ; and with out much business reported on either line, rates for 3 1-2 per Cents leaving off at 97 9-16 for Money, and 97 1-2 for Account ; with Threes nominally 92.

SHARES.—The changes reported in prices are almost without exception in sellers' favour, Bank of Bombay are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 1,327 1-2 per share, and Bank of Bengal are Rs. 20 lower.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Bhownagar | 3 9-32 |

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 112 1-16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 103 1-2 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 118 |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper | 62 9-16 |
| Bar Silver | 26 |

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total week's sales of cotton | | 48,000 bales. |
| ,, ,, Surats | | 1,700 ,, |
| ,, Imports of cotton | | 11,000 ,, |
| ,, ,, Surats | | Nil |
| ,, Stock of cotton | | 297,000 ,, |
| ,, ,, Surats | | 16,000 ,, |

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 1.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here yesterday evening.

The City Line steamer City of Lucknow left here for Bombay this morning.

SUEZ, OCT. 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

LONDON, OCT. 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this afternoon.

PORTSAID, OCT. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

COLOMBO, OCT. 3.

German Mail steamer Gera from Australia, and Mail steamer Victoria from Aden arrived.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida left Hongkong, for Bombay, on the 2nd inst.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st October, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah | inches 29·776 |
| Temperature of the Air | degrees 82·0 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 78·6 |
| Dew Point | 77·5 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·834 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) | 7·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day | degrees 87·8 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) | 74·4 |
| General Direction of wind | E. ENE, WNW, NW, E. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours | miles 234 |
| Fall of Rain | 0·50 |
| Total fall during month | 9·50 |
| ,, ,, year | 79·93 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. 2nd October | 0·03 |

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

## I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 25th Sept. 1897.)

| Description. | 1897. | 1896. | Inc. for the week. | Dec. for the week. | Aggregate Inc. | Aggregate Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miles Open ... | 752 | 752 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Passengers, Parcels, &c. | 42,921 | 36,869 | 6,052 | ... | 88,458 | ... |
| Goods ..... | 55,092 | 61,550 | ... | 6,458 | 1,64,985 | ... |
| Other earnings ..... | 7,325 | 10,504 | ... | 3,179 | 3,218 | ... |
| Total for week | 1,05,338 | 1,08,923 | ... | 3,585 | ... | ... |
| Aggregate ... | 13,39,188 | 10,82,527 | .. | ... | 2,56,661 | ... |


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OF THE

PROSECUTION

OF THE

HON. MR. BAL GANGADHER TILAK

At the

Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions.

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

AHMEDI—October 3, at Tardeo, opposite Post Office, Bombay, Bibi Jymubboo, widow of the late Mr. Shaikh Daud Shaikh Ahmed, and mother of Mr. Ibrahim Ahmedi, the Acting Presidency Executive Engineer, aged 75 years.

BANDORA.

BIRTH.

BILLIMORIA—August 29, at Bandora, the wife of Sorab Cowasji Hormusji, Deputy Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, of a son.

AHMEDNAGAR.

MARRIAGE.

BATTISCOMBE—RUDDOCK—October 2, at Ahmednagar, by the Rev. A. W. Baynham, Captain W. W. Battiscombe, IXth (Bo. L.), son of A. Battiscombe, Esq., of Glasbury, Radnorshire, to M. E. Ruddock, daughter of S. Ruddock, Esq., of London.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

LINDSAY—September 7, at Sarum House, Littlehampton, the wife of A. M. Lindsay, Bank of Bengal, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BEDFORD—FOORD—September 8, at SS. Philip and James's Cheltenham, Surgeon-Major W. J. Guthrie Bedford, second son of the late S. S. P. Bedford, F.R.C.S., to Mabel Stanley, fourth daughter of Edward Bromley Foord, M.C.S., Retired and granddaughter of the late Lieutenant-General G. W. Russell, I.S.C.

BELL—MACKAY—September 8, at Elgin, William Bruce Bell, M.B. (Ed.), Higher Broughton, Manchester, fourth surviving son of the late Robert Bell, of Lanrns, Advocate, Sheriff-Substitute of Stirling, Dumbarton, and Clackmannan to Helen Louise, youngest daughter of H. M. S. Mackay, banker, Elgin, and granddaughter of the late Lewis A. Cooke, Tirhoot, Bengal.

BROOKS—HOLMES—September 8, at the Parish Church, Stroud, Glos., Joshua Charles Brooks, second son of Joshua Brooks, of Bombay, India, to Alice Marguerite Holmes, third daughter of the late Francis Holmes, of Stroud.

DEATH.

SHELTON—August 7, at Launceston, Tasmania, Henry Richard Shelton, a Colonel in Her Majesty's Indian Army, formerly in the 38th Bengal Infantry, aged 77.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1897.


THE desirability of amending the system of registration of vital statistics adopted in Bombay is one of the many reforms the need for which was accentuated by the plague epidemic. The recorded deaths from the pestilence were very far short indeed of accounting for the great increase of the weekly mortality in the early part of the present year. The reluctance of relatives to register the deaths due to plague under the proper cause was known to be so strong that at last the public paid very little attention to the returns of plague deaths, and gauged the havoc wrought by the pestilence from the figures of the total mortality. There was never any warrant for assuming that every death above the normal line was due to plague, but undoubtedly a very large number of fatal cases of that disease were returned as having been brought about by some other cause. The authorities themselves acknowledged that deception of this kind was largely practised, and it transpired that the law of registration as laid down by Chapter XVI. of the Act of 1888 was not sufficiently strong to prevent such practices. The Act provides that at every place for the disposal of the dead a Municipal officer shall be appointed "whose duty it shall be to receive information of the particulars required to be registered concerning the death of every person whose corpse is disposed of at such place." It is further laid down that if the cause of death stated does not accord with the circumstances, further inquiry and verification shall be instituted. This saving clause has proved unworkable. The "Municipal officer" appointed at the burning and burial grounds is ordinarily a clerk, who has neither the knowledge nor the desire to attempt any diagnosis of the cause of death from the appearance of the body. In times of epidemic he is far too busy to keep corpses awaiting disposal while he institutes enquiries and moreover when the body has reached the place of disposal there are sanitary reasons for not delaying the conduct of the funeral ceremonies. The Municipal Commissioner declares that the results obtained by the adoption of this plan have been very unsatisfactory and "the long and tedious delay ensuing on such difficult and obscure enquiries have rendered correct and punctual tabulation an impossibility." The system has broken down so hopelessly that one can only wonder how it came to be embodied in so carefully elaborated a scheme of civic government as that provided in the Municipal Act. The answer no doubt is, that it was deemed desirable to interfere with the domestic habits of the people as little as possible. But recent events have shown that where considerations of the public health are concerned the policy of non-intervention may be carried too far. When Rogers Pasha was in Bombay he pointed out that even in Cairo, where the prejudice of the people against interference with their customs is quite as marked as in this country, a proper system of compulsory death certificates by medical men had been adopted with success, and urged that this example should be followed.

It has been admitted on all hands that a change in the law is necessary, not only in order to obtain less misleading vital statistics, but also to enable the sanitary authorities to track out at once the existence of an infectious or contagious disease in any part of the city, and also as a check upon the crime of murder by poison or other insidious methods. The question of amending the law with this end in view has received the careful attention of the Municipal executive, and to a less degree of the Plague Committee, a conference of medical men being called together some time ago to discuss the proposal. Mr. Snow has now submitted to the Corporation some draft amendments of Chapter XVI. of the Act to give effect to the suggested alteration of the law, and they will be considered at this month's meeting of the Corporation. They are so extensive as to amount to a complete remodelling of the Chapter, to which it is proposed to add five sections, in addition to various sub sections. The most important change proposed is that no corpse shall be permitted to be removed from a house without a formal death certificate. Instead of information of death being left until the body reaches the place of disposal it will be necessary to present at the burning or burial ground a certificate of death, given either by a licensed medical practitioner or a registrar or sub-registrar of the district where the death has occurred. No fee is to be charged by the latter officers or by the hospital authorities in cases of deaths at those institutions, and the maximum fee payable to a private practitioner will be two rupees. It cannot therefore be said that the plan now adumbrated is objectionable on the ground that it imposes financial burdens on the poor ; for two rupees is a trifling sum compared with the amount spent even by the poorest classes in connection with funeral ceremonies. We do not, therefore, see the necessity of adopting the proposal made in certain quarters that the certificates of hakims and other practitioners who are non-qualified, at least in a technical sense, should be accepted. It is to be feared that if this was allowed, the remedy would be very little better than the defect the rectification of which is desired. The proposed section 453C gives the Commissioner authority "to grant a license to any medical practitioner empowering him to grant certificates of death," and in view of the very adequate supply of native doctors in Bombay, it is not to be supposed that any great inconvenience or hardship will be caused by confining the power to grant certificates to duly qualified men. The registrars and sub-registrars of the districts will ordinarily be medical men, and as before stated certificates will be obtainable from them without charge.

The present Act provides that in cases where a medical practitioner attends a deceased person he should certify the cause of death and send the certificate to the Commissioner, but no penalty is laid down for neglect to comply with this provision. Under the suggested amendments of the Act a fine of Rs 100 is to be imposed in the event of neglect on the part of any medical practitioner to send a notice in writing to the Executive Health Officer of the death of any person he has attended in his last illness, within twenty-four hours of the occurrence, stating to the best of his judgment the cause of death. The duty of obtaining a certificate from the medical practitioner or, if the deceased person has not been medically attended from the registrar of the district, is placed upon "the nearest relative present at the death or in attendance during the last illness, or in case of the death, illness, absence, inability or default of such relatives any person present at the death, or in case of their default the occupier of the house, or if the occupier be the person who has died, some person living in the house where the death occurred." This section is far-reaching enough to practically provide for registration of any death taking place within the four walls of a building. But if from any reason a corpse is taken to a place of disposal unaccompanied by the necessary certificate, it will be incumbent on the officer appointed to the charge of such place to immediately cause intimation to be given to the police, "and the corpse shall be detained until the ward or sub-registrar of the section in which the death occurred has seen such corpse, and either after making or without making a *post mortem* examination thereof, has given the necessary certificate." Such detention would certainly go against caste prejudices and the fear of it will insure the observance of the rule making it the duty of relatives to obtain a certificate before the body leaves the house. The attachment of a penalty for neglect to do so is, however, provided for in Mr. Snow's draft amendments, the maximum fine being Rs. 100. The same penalty attaches to the Municipal officer who allows a body to be disposed of without a certificate. The document will, in each case, be written in triplicate, one copy being sent with the corpse to the registered place of disposal, one being sent to the Executive Health Officer, and the other being retained by the signatory. The proposed changes are based upon the system followed in most of the Continental countries of Europe, and are urgently called for by the breakdown of the existing method during the late epidemic. It may be hoped that they will soon find their way upon the Statute Book of the Bombay Presidency.

IF it were not for the much bigger operations that are preparing against the Afridis we should have found what has been happening in the Mohmand country of very absorbing interest. As it is, with the continual departure of our hill captains for Kohat, leave taking has a little interfered with the hunting for names that even the best of our maps do not contain in the hitherto practically unknown wastes of mountains and torrents where Generals Elles and Jeffreys and Blood have been marching and fighting. Indeed, with three divisions in totally different portions of the frontier, each with outposts and flying columns extending in all directions, geography has been getting so mixed up that "little Mrs. Lollipop" is by no means the only one of us who is not quite certain whether the Mohmands are the same as the Mamuns. This much, however, has become clear to everybody that whatever Sir William Lockhart may meet with in the way of opposition, when he starts for Tirah, there is no enemy either to the north or south of this region that can for a moment attempt more than sniping and skirmishing from behind rocks against the forces that the Government of India have launched over the border. General Elles has perambulated the Mohmand country right up to the Durand line, without finding any really big gathering, while the Malakhand brigades have swept further north from the Panjkora to Nawagai with similar results. True there has been not a little sharp fighting and far more casualties in forcing passes and repelling night attacks than would have occurred in less difficult country, but despite the assistance which the Hadda Mullah has undoubtedly received from the young bloods of Eastern Afghanistan, the show he has been able to make has been a poor one. He is now a fugitive himself in Afghan territory, and the villagers who helped him to defy the British Raj are bringing in their arms and witnessing the destruction of the walls in which they put their trust, while the splendid crops they would have reaped for themselves this year, if it had not been for the unfortunate misunderstanding that has arisen, are materially assisting to reduce the labours of the Commissariat Department. It would seem that the decision to leave the Bonerwals alone for the present was after all a wise one, since it has enabled the whole of the Malakhand Brigades to operate further east, thereby completely localising the operations that have still to be conducted. General Yeatman Biggs has rolled back the tide of disturbance which at one time extended throughout the Kurram Valley and seemed possibly likely to involve the Waziris once more, and now the Afridis stand alone, cut off on either side by brigades which dominate the country so completely that no flank movement is possible, and Sir William Lockhart's operations have been shorn of the tremendous difficulties they would have presented if his expedition had advanced earlier. Whether he meets with determined opposition or repeats the experiences of General Corrie Bird in the Tochi, in finding only empty forts to destroy, India can look on with equanimity in the certainty that the trouble is at last completely localised. The Bonerwals have not moved since the lesson they received at Landikeh, and Colonel Reid is hanging on their frontier at the Malakhand with so strong a force that they are exceedingly unlikely to attempt any further misbehaviour, but in the event of their showing signs of restlessness nothing will be easier than for General Blood's brigades to pay them a visit on the return march after the Tirah expedition is over, and the necessity of holding the country now occupied has disappeared. Meanwhile, General Elles, who, we all up here agree, has conducted a singularly difficult expedition with exceptional success, is marching rapidly back to Peshawar. Transport has been collected, and his return only awaited to commence the forward movement from Kohat that is to complete the business, and allow the Government of India to revert to more ordinary avocations. There may be soon more stubborn fighting, and the Viceroy may find a Burma tour, before the Calcutta season commences, impossible, but the uncertainty as to the extent of the operations in which the Government might find itself involved is now passed, and it ought soon to be possible for Sir James Westland to tell us the amount of the bill, about which as yet we have been only able to speculate.

A LEADERETTE in the London *Chronicle* undertakes to show that it is by no means far fetched to attribute the risings on the Indian frontier to an ebullition of Mahomedan fanaticism, caused by the success of the Sultan's troops in the war with Greece. And for this reason : Mahomedans live more in the past than in the present ; believing that the Caliph had defeated the Yunnani—Ionians or Greeks,—and knowing that it "was the Yunnani who withstood the efforts of the Mahomedans to enter Europe before the Christian era" (!), he believes that it is these same people who are now defeated by the Caliph, and are proportionately elated, and so on. The discovery that the Greeks defeated the Mahomedans nearly a thousand years before Mohammed was born, is a contribution to the history of the world worthy of recognition.

THE Rev. G. H. Lewis has been appointed to act as Cha

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE CRISIS AT ATHENS.

LONDON, OCT. 1.

The newspapers at Athens denounce the action of the Chamber of Deputies in allowing party feelings to be placed before patriotic duty to their country.

In the meantime the crisis at Athens continues.

OCT. 2.

The King of Greece has summoned M. Zaimis to form a Ministry.

M. Zaimis is President of the Chamber and a member of the Delyannis Party.

M. Delyannis has refused to support any Ministry of which he is not the Premier.

## THE NEW GREEK CABINET.

ATHENS, OCT. 2.

A new Cabinet has been formed, in which M. Zaimis is the Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Colonel Smolenski is the Minister for War, while M. Streit, who is the Governor of the National Bank, takes up the portfolio of the Minister of Finance.

OCT. 3.

The New Greek Cabinet has produced an excellent impression.

There is a complete rupture between M. Zaimis and M. Delyannis, who has issued a manifesto disavowing the new Premier.

The followers of M. Delyannis accuse M. Zaimis of betraying his party.

## THE SPANISH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

Senor Sagasta is forming a new Spanish Cabinet.

## THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

The Masters have accepted a proposal of the President of the Board of Trade for a conference to settle the engineering dispute.

In the meantime further lockouts have been suspended.

## YELLOW FEVER IN AMERICA.

LONDON, OCT. 2.

Yellow fever is now raging at New Orleans.

## SERIOUS TYPHOID EPIDEMIC AT MAIDSTONE.

There is an epidemic of typhoid fever at Maidstone, in Kent, owing to the pollution of the sources of the water supply by the encampments of hop pickers.

Two hundred cases have occurred within a fortnight, accompanied by serious mortality.

## MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

The Queen has sent a message expressing her grief at the disaster to the Thrasher and Lynx, and sympathy with the survivors.

## THE KING OF SIAM.

OCT. 2.

The King of Siam leaves London to-morrow for Dover, and goes via Paris.

His Majesty has conferred the Order of the White Elephant on the Lord Mayor.

## ASSOCIATION OF MAHDISM BY THE EASTERN SUDAN TRIBES.

OCT. 3.

Herbert Kitchener telegraphs that letters received at Berber safely from Suakin bringing news that the whole of the Eastern Sudan tribes have renounced Mahdism.

## REPORT OF THE SUGAR COMMISSION.

The report of the West-India Sugar Commission has been published.

It describes the failure of the sugar industry, which under the present conditions would be practically permanent.

It proposes various remedies, particularly the grant of Imperial advances to the various sugar-cane growing islands to enable them to start new industries and improve their communications.

The majority of the members of the Commission are against the imposition of countervailing duties, while the Chairman, in a separate report, strongly recommends them.

## THE MAILS.

LONDON, OCT. 1.

The Bombay mails of the 18th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the 29th.

## PUNJAB JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 2.

The new appointment of Legal Remembrancer to the Punjab Government has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Mr. E. W. Parker has been appointed to the Legal Remembrancership, and Mr. C. H. Atkins succeeds Mr. Parker as Registrar of the Chief Court.

## THE JOCKEY CLUB STAKES.

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 2.

A London telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated 1st October, gives the following as the result of the race for the Jockey Club Stakes of 10,000 sovereigns, run at New Market yesterday; distance 1½ miles:—

Mr. Bass' Lasso c. "Love" Wisely, 4 years.

Lord Rosebery's c. Velasquez, 3 years.

Lord Rosebery's f. Chelandry, 3 years.

Won by three lengths. The favourite for the race was Velasquez.

## PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, OCT. 3.

In the Special Plague Hospital 43 were admitted, 19 died, leaving 179 under treatment, including 17 from the city, 8 from Ghorpuri, one from the 19th Bombay Infantry, and 2 from the Grenadiers.

39 cases, including 8 from the cantonment and 13 from Sirur, were reported around Poona, with 23 deaths. Two fresh cases of Europeans have been taken to the Sassoon Hospital, and the Mahomedan Plague Hospital five.

## THEFT AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

It is reported that another robbery has taken place in Ganeshkhind. Valuable silver cups, belonging to his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, were stolen on Thursday night last. The police are making enquiries.

## THE IGATPURI OUTRAGE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

IGATPURI, OCT. 1.

Doctor Kapadia's condition is improving. Mr. Hormusji Patel is better.

# THE FRONTIER RISINGS.

## MALAKHAND AND SWAT DESPATCHES.

## THE VICEROY'S APPROVAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 2.

The Malakhand and Swat Valley despatches from Generals Meiklejohn and Blood appear in the *Gazette of India*, with highly eulogistic orders by the Commander-in-Chief and the Viceroy. The following are the names of British Officers who distinguished themselves and are mentioned by General Meiklejohn:—

Colonel Lamb, Captain Holland, Lieutenants Climo, Rawlins, and Costello, Major Gibbs, Lieutenant Ford, Surgeon-Lieutenant Hage, Colonel Sawyer, Lieutenant-Colonel McRae, Lieutenant Barff, Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, Lieutenant Eliott-Lockhart, Captain Baldwin, Lieutenant McLean, Major Beatson, Lieutenants Wynter, Winsloe, Watling and Manley, Brigade-Surgeon Smith, Surgeon-Major Hassan, Surgeon-Captain Langston, Surgeon-Lieutenant Carr, Majors Herbert, Deane, and Taylor, and Honorary Lieutenant Manley.

The following British Officers who distinguished themselves at Malakhand are mentioned by General Blood:—Brigadier-General Meiklejohn, Colonels Reid and Goldney, Major Hobday, Captain Dillon, Lieutenants Gaunt and Christian, Lieut.-Colonel Adams, also Colonel Sawyer, Majors Stuart, Beatson, and Ramsay, Captain Birch, Lieutenants Smith, Winsloe, Eliott-Lockhart, Surgeon-Captain Whitchurch, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, Captain Stainforth, Majors Burney and Wharry, Captain Dunsterville, and Major Deane. At Chakdara, Captains Wright and Baker, and Lieutenants Rattray, Westly and Minchin. At Landikeh, Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, and Lieutenants Fincastle and Maclean.

Brigadier-General Wodehouse also brings to notice the services rendered by Captain Baddely and Lieutenant Down.

## FRIDAY'S FIGHT.

## SUPPOSED HEAVY LOSSES.

The Mamunds in yesterday's engagement were some 2,000 strong. They appear not to have followed the troops when returning to camp, which with the numbers seen to fall is thought to indicate that their losses were heavy.

The bodies of Colonel O'Bryen and Lieutenant Clayton have been sent to Malakand for burial.

General Blood moved out to Inayat Killa on 2nd, with No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery and a Wing of the 24th Punjab Infantry, the Highland Light Infantry, and 4 Guns of the 10th Field Battery. They reach there on the 4th. The 45th Sikhs have left for Nowshera *en route* to join the Tirah force.

## MOHMAND NEWS.

General Elles with 2 Battalions, 4 Guns, and one Squadron of Cavalry marched into Pipal on the 1st, the Oxfords with 2 Guns being left at Yakhdand.

General Wodehouse's Brigade reached Peshawar to-day, also a Wing of the Inniskilling Fusiliers, and a wing of the Somersetshire *en route* to relieve a wing of the Dorsetshires at Cherat.

## KOHAT NEWS.

All is quiet in the Upper and Lower Kurram. The Massuzais are harvesting their crops with picquets out watching their passes.

The Derbyshire Regiment has reached Kohat.

## A PATROL FIRED ON.

## CAUTIOUS MALIKS.

## A KHYBERI GATHERING DISPERSED.

A patrol of five men of the third Bengal Cavalry was fired upon yesterday outside the Sudda Kurrum Valley by 150 Masuzais, losing one killed and two dangerously wounded. The two unwounded sowars gallantly stuck to their wounded comrades, and brought them safely into camp.

The Afridi gathering at the mouth of the Khyber is reported to have been dispersed on the news getting abroad that their Maliks were sending their women and children into Afghan territory and preparing themselves to take refuge with them to escape the Tirah Expedition.

The Amir has issued a proclamation that any Afghan subject who takes part in the frontier disturbances will be fined a thousand rupees.

## ANOTHER MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty the Queen has again telegraphed to the Viceroy to express her anxiety about the wounded and to inquire about their condition.

## THE TIRAH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

## STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

The following Staff appointments to the Tirah Force are now announced:—General Lockhart's Staff—D.-A.-Q. M. G. (Inteligence)—Captain Maconochy; Brigadier commanding R. A.—General Sprague; Orderly OfficerR, A.—Major Mercel; Superintendent of Army Signal Major Fogan, Horse Transport Officer; Captain Palin; Chief Survay Officer—Colonel; Sir T. Hosdick

The main Column first division Brigadier-General Symon Staff—A. D.-C.—Captain Dallas. A.-A.-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel Muir; A. Q. M.-G.—Major Gosset; D. A. Q.; M. G.—Captain Nicholls, Field Intelligence officer—Lieutenant Macquoid; Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding R.A.—Lieutenant-Colonel Duthy; Adjutant R. A.—Captain Braid; Adjutant, R. E.—Captain Thackwell; Field Engineer—Major Ferrier; Assistant Field Engineer—Lieutenant Carmichael; Assistant Field Engineer—Lieutenant Bunbury. Assistant; Superintendent, Army Signalling—Captain Kenny; Provost Marshal—Captain Graham; Commissaoiat Officers—Major Yielding and Lieutenant Corbette; Transport Officer—Captain Rideout.

The first Brigade of the Division:—Orderly Officer—Captain Swanston; Veterinary Officer—Veterinary Lieutenant Latam.

Second Brigade of the first Division:—Orderly Officer—Lieutenant Fagan; D. A. A.-G.—Major Oldworth; D. A. Q. M. G.—Major Barrett; Commissariat Officers—Lieutenant Leslie and Captain Hough; and Veterinary Officer—Veterinary Lieutenant Shore.

Second Division Intelligence Officers—Major Bewick-Copley and Captain Walters; Commandant, R. A.—Lieutenant Colonel Purdy; Adjutant R. A.—Captain Grier.

First Brigade of the Second Division:—Orderly Officer—Lieutenant Crocker; D. A. A.-G.—Major Wood; D. A. Q. M.-G.—Major Massy; Commissariat Officers—Lieutenants Drake-Brockman and Beroh; Transport Officer—Lieutenant Tytler.

Second Brigade of the Second Division:—Orderly Officer—Lieutenant Wellesley.

Line of Communications:—A. A.-G.—Major Tulloch; D. A. A.-G.—Captain Phillips; Ordnance Officer—Colonel Scott; Section Commandant—Captain Young; Assistant Field Engineers—Lieutenants Hawksley and Turner; Provost Marshal—Major Peyton; Commissary General—Colonel Christopher; Assistant Commissary-General—Captain Hall; and Transport Officers—Major Mansfield and Captain Smith.

Staff at the Base:—Commandants, British and Native Troops Depots—Captains Bundock and Edwardes.

The Peshawar Column:—Orderly Officer—Lieutenant Hammond; A. A. G.—Lieutenant-Colonel Gwatkin.

Kurrum Column:—Veterinary Officer—Veterinary-Lieutenant Wright.

Rawalpindi Reserve Brigade:—D. A. A. G.—Major Sir R. Colleton; D. A. Q. M. G.—Captain Hadson.

## THE REVISED SCHEME.

The revised scheme for the Tirah Expeditionary Force now issued shows a large number of changes introduced in the original plan. The most important are: firstly the abolition of the Marai Zera Column, which was to have been commanded by Colonel Hill, who now commands the Kurrum Moveable Column, vice General Symons, who will command the whole of the first Division in place of General Blood, detained with the Malakhand Force; secondly the very considerable strengthening of the troops on the line of communications which will now be commanded by General Palmer, who will have large powers to direct operations of the detached columns in absence of the General Officer Commanding the expedition at the front; thirdly, the appointment of Brigadier-Generals Kempster and Westmacott to command the first and second Brigades of the second Division, vice General Jeffreys and Faselee, the last named being transferred to command the second Brigade of the first Division, vice General Meiklejohn, detained at Panjkora.

The total Tirah Force consists of thirty-five thousand fighting men, of whom eleven thousand are British with some twenty thousand Transport and other followers, and about twenty thousand pack animals, mostly mules.

The British troops will all be provided with Dum-Dum ammunition, which will also be furnished for two 303 maxims which accompany the main Column.

One month's supplies for the whole force will be maintained at Kohat, and the Field telepaph will be run up with the Main Column as far as feasible.

The Kohat Pass will be used for the troops marching to Kohat from Peshawar.

## REGIMENTAL CHANGES.

The following are the principal changes introduced into the composition of the Tirah Force:—The Main Column first Eivision—First Brigade—The Derbyshires replace the East Kent; while the 30th Bengal Infantry replace the 35th Sikhs.

The Second Brigade—The Yorkshires replace the Highland L. I., while the Second Battalion 4th Gurkhas replace the 9th Garhwals.

The Divisional Troops—Second Derajat Mountain Battery replaces the 7th British Mountain Battery; while the first Kohat Mountain Battery replace the 8th Bengal Mountain Battery.

Second Division—The Dorsetshires replace the Royal Irish in first Brigade, no change being made in the composition of the Second Brigade or the Divisional troops.

The line of communications of the whole of the following troops are added:—22nd and 29th Bengal Infantry; Second Battalion, Second Gurkhas; Second Punjab Infantry; 3rd Bengal Cavalry; also a number of British and Native Hospitals.

The Peshawar Column—The Royal Inniskillings replace the Somersets; while the 45th Sikhs replace the 38th Dogras.

The Kurrum Moveable Column.—The 12th Bengal Infantry, and the Nabhai Imperial Service Infantry replace the Yorkshires and 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkhas.

The Rawalkandi Reserve Brigade—The Yorkshires replace the Derbyshires, and the 27th Bombay Infantry replace the 13th Bengal Infantry.

## AFFAIRS IN THE PIPAL VALLEY.

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 2.

A *Pioneer* telegram, dated Pipal, via Nahaki, 1st October (Camp Pipal, 1st October), says:—

General Elles with the 2nd Brigade arrived today, the pass from Yakhdand being made practicable for mules by the Sappers, and the force crossed without much difficulty. It would have taken three days to prepare for the camels owing to the steep gradients. We are now in the well populated Valley of Pipal, some eight miles long and two broad, close to Nawagai. The Dawazai Mohmands who inhabit this tract are paying up their fines and bringing in arms demanded. Several Utman Khel Maliks from Ambahar have come in to pay their respects, and General Jeffreys' Brigade will not meet us by Rambat Pass, but will retire to Panjkora. All is quiet along the line of communications. The weather is much cooler, and the health of the troops is excellent. The only difficulty besides bad roads is want of water from which we have suffered all along. We expect to march to-morrow to Danish Khel to collect fine and arms.

## CARRYING OFF A MALIK.

## PREPARATIONS FOR TIRAH.

LAHORE, OCT. 2.

No attack was made at Sadda on the 23rd, as had been expected, but on the night of 22nd 200 raiders attacked a village about six miles from Sadda and carried off the Malik. He was however rescued by the inhabitants of another village through which the raiders had to pass on their way back. One of the maxims arrived at Sadda from Parachinar on the night of 23rd. The other is being made suitable for mule transport and will follow shortly. A wing of 1-5th Gurkhas marched into Parachinar relieving the 36th Sikhs detachment who marched out yesterday under orders to join the remainder of the Regiment on the Samana. The Chamkanis have joined the Musazais against us and have sent out raiding parties.

Four sowars of the 18th Bengal Lancers out patroling on Thursday morning were fired on by about twenty-five Musazais at the entrance to the pass leading into their country, when one Sowar was killed. When help arrived from Hadda the enemy made off after mutilating the body horribly.

The wire has been cut again between that and Hanga.

Lieutenant-General Sir William Lockhart arrived in Rawalpindi on Friday evening, at 7 p.m., from Murree.

It is reported in Peshawar that Colonel Warburton is after all going with the Tirah Expedition, but in what capacity is not exactly known.

It is expected that a demonstration will be made in the Khyber direction. A small detachment of Somersets left for Cherat last night. The Orakzais have begun to collect in the Khanki Valley to oppose our advance. The advanced parties of Mamuzais have already arrived at Sadara. The Afridis are not with the Orakzais, but are reported to be moving towards the Khyber.

## NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

LAHORE, OCT. 3.

Our Lahore correspondent wires:—

The one difficulty in dealing with the Mahmund tribe is the proximity of the Afghan border, the neutrality of which is not considered broken by refugees crossing and re-crossing, as would be the case among European States.

The bodies of Colonel O'Bryen, 31st Punjab Infantry, and Lieutinant Brewne-Clayton, Royal West Kent, who were killed in the fighting in the Mamund Valley, were carried on to Malakhand for interment. They were escorted from Inayat Killa to Panjkora by the Khan of Jhar's men.

The expeditions against Jaffir Khan are at a standstill. Jaffir has at last been heard of as having crossed into Sarawakh. Mr. Williams, Political Agent, Quetta, has gone to Gulistan to watch his movements from that point, as Jaffir is wandering in the desert and inhospitable regions. It is expected that he will again enter British or Kelat territory when steps will be taken to cut off his retreat and apprehend him.

General Gaselee left Kohat to-day for Hangu.

The following officers on the Head-quarters Staff arrived last night at Kohat—Colonel C. H. Scott, Chief Ordnance Officer, Colonel Barrow, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, and General Sprague, R.A., and his Orderly Officer, Major Mercer.

Mr. White King will be one of the Political Officers to the Tirah Field Force; and Mr. Blackeway to the Kurram Moveable Force. Mr. Clark, Assitant Commissioner here, will probably act in Mr. Blackeway's place at Hangu; Colonel Balfe, Provost Marshal to the Tirah Force; and Sir Wm. Holdich, R. E., arrived at Kohat to-day.

The heat in Kohat has been excessive for the last three days.

The Derbyshire Regiment has marched out to-day to relieve the Royal Irish, who are returning to Pindi. A party of the 5th Gurkhas will accompany the Force into Tirah for scouting purposes.

Lieutenant Wylly, who has been suffering from enteric fever, has now developed an abscess on the liver. He was operated on to-day, and the abscess was discovered and opened. The strongest hopes are entertained for his recovery.

The Mamoozais have sent in two messengers to Fort Lockhart to say they are willing to submit to terms, and that they will return all the stolen property, and they are willing to send in a full Jirgah.

## BATTLE OF THE BEDMANI PASS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP TORAKHWA, SEPT. 24.

Yesterday morning the two Brigades under Generals Westmacott and Wodehouse left Juz Chinarai at daybreak, and the 20th Punjab Infantry were told to attack the heights on the left of the Bedmani Pass, and the Gurkhas supported them, whilst the 28th Bombay Pioneers were in the third line. The mountain batteries took up positions and shelled the enemy as they appeared in sungars on the tops of the crest of hills. The enemy had collected in force on the first hill near the pass, and it was a very pretty sight seeing the 20th Punjab Infantry swarming up the heights, firing volley after volley as they went. The enemy had built a very strong sungar on the crest and stayed till the two advanced companies of the 20th were within four hundred yards of them, when they retired to the next crest and thus they went from crest to crest, retiring as the skirmising line came near them. They poured in a very hot fire at times, and the 20th also gave them volley after volley. Progress was naturally rather slow as the hills were very steep, the last peak that was eventually stormed and taken being the highest in the Mohmand country. At times too it was difficult to get along at all, the sides were very precipitous, and the men

HAD TO CLIMB ON EACH OTHER'S SHOULDERS

and help each other as best they could. The 20th followed the enemy from peak to peak with splendid dash, in fact so well did they drive them off the peaks that several of their dead had to be left behind. The enemy themselves had a great pull over our men in being so lightly clad, with only their rifles and ammunition to impede their movements, and the way they climbed the hills was a sight worth seeing. They were especially good at taking up cover and taking the best possible line of retreat. On the highest peak of all the enemy determined to make a final stand, and had established themselves in strong sungars which they had loopholed. The General ordered up the 3rd British Mountain Battery to storm the sungars before the infantry advanced, and the second shot of the Battery at over 2,000 yards range fell just under the sungar wall and worked great destruction among the enemy. Having obtained the correct range, shell after shell burst on top of the crests, all amongst the sungars, and the enemy with great reluctance left the crest. The infantry then advanced, and from the top of the crest that the enemy had deserted, poured several heavy volleys and received a warm fire in reply. The firing line pushed on again with the greatest dash, the Gurkhas in support and the Bombay Pioneers close behind. After a stubborn resistance the enemy left the heights altogether and disappeared in the valleys. It was a very hard day's work for everyone; the fight lasted from 7-45 a.m. till 3-30 p.m., and from 8 o'clock it was one long climb, first up one hill then down the valley, up again and down again. On an ordinary day without the excitement of a fight one could not have done so much work. The Mountain Battery mules were indeed wonderful; they climbed up very steep places and enabled batteries to take up positions on very high peaks, peaks that were very difficult for the troops themselves to ascend. One poor mule I saw roll down head over heels and break its neck. Another was very badly cut about. But the majority of them returned after the day's fight as fit as possible. Our maxim guns under Lieutenant Logan, of the Devonshire regiment, were in the front line nearly the whole time, and

DID A DEAL OF EXECUTION.

It is impossible to say with any accuracy the exact number of the enemy's losses, but they must have lost 30 killed and many wounded. Several of their dead they were unable to take away, and we occasionally passed a dead or dying man as we climbed the heights. The 20th Punjab Infantry really attacked splendidly. They are mostly Pathans and were in their element climbing the hills. They only lost two men wounded, the Gurkhas lost one man killed and one man wounded. An Apothecary was slightly wounded, and one of the Pioneers was hit with a spent bullet. It was a very trying day. We ate a solid chota haziri before dawn, and each man took food in his haversack and his water bottle full of liquid. The bheesties too did their work well, but once the attack commenced and we had to climb the hills as fast as we could, the bheesties soon had their mussacks emptied, and had no way of getting down into the valleys on the hill sides. Men chewed the grass to try and quench their thirst, catching up their companies again. You can imagine what thirsty work it was climbing under a hot sun, trying to catch up a retiring enemy who have spent their lives on the hills, and skip along from rock to rock like so many mountain goats. After the fight we encamped in a very fertile valley and held the villages between the Bedmani Pass and a Kotal three miles from our present camp. It was one of the most beautiful valleys I have ever seen, and the crops were excellent. The villages were large, but they had had some days' notice of our coming, and the inhabitants had taken as many things as possible away with them. However, the troops found plenty of food, in the shape of cattle and chickens, fruit and vegetables, and the pass being open our transport animals came along and with them the men's cooking pots and our welcome mess mules. The water in the valleys was beautifully clear and cool, and one had a thirst that seemed never quenchable, and after the muddy sandy water we have been drinking the last few days the clear cool water out of these mountain springs was very much appreciated. The men were soon hard at work putting the villages in a state of defence. Very little was really needed as all these villages are built on sites specially adapted for defence. Walls are loopholed and towers in each village were strongly held. In fact, we were in such a strong position that the enemy did not attack last night, and very thankful we all were for a quiet night's sleep. It was

A GREAT SIGHT

seeing the troops searching for their food. Many an exciting chase did I witness after a stray goat and chickens. The chickens afforded the greatest sport, but nearly everyone had found the material for a real good dinner for themselves, and well did they deserve a good meal. All the troops behaved throughout the day with the greatest courage, orders were executed coolly and quietly, no confusion anywhere. General Wodehouse's Brigade worked its way up the other side of the Pass, but were unopposed; the Sappers and Miners followed behind and blew up the towers and burnt the villages as they advanced. This morning we burnt the Bedmani and other villages as we left, and the Sappers and Pioneers blew up the towers with gun cotton and gun-powder. The valley from the top of the Kotal was a mass of burning villages, and I think it will take the Mohmands a very long time before they recover from the effects of our pleasant stay in their villages.

## FIGHTS FINISHED AND TO COME.

There is but little news of interest from the frontier, as the Mohmand expedition is drawing to a close, and operations against the Mamunds are suspended for the moment while the tribal *jirgahs* consider the terms imposed upon them. The Mamunds obstinately refuse to surrender breechloaders, urging that the Martinis captured on September 16th cannot possibly be recovered as they have been carried across the Afghan border. The Political Officer with General Blood should be able to test the truth of this excuse, but it may be remarked that in every action in the Watelai Valley breechloaders have been used against our troops. General Jeffreys' brigade will probably remain at Inayat Killa some time, as it is highly inadvisable for it to leave until the Mamunds have been thoroughly coerced. It will be noticed that October 8th has been fixed by General Elles as the date on which the last of his troops now in the Mohmand country will reach Peshawar. Several of the regiments and two mountain batteries have been told off for the Tirah Field Force, and these will march to Hangu via the Kohat Pass. They will have to halt a day at least at Peshawar to make good losses in equipment, etc., and for the recognisation of their transport. No time will be lost, however, in pushing them on, and a good political effect should be secured by the march of several thousand men through the Kohat Pass. The Adam Khel Afridis and the Jowakis cannot but be impressed by this display of force, and they will be confirmed in their good intention not to join the clans now in Arms. As regards

THE REAPPEARANCE OF AFRIDIS

in the Khyber, the fact should not be overlooked that they have placed a picquet at Baghirai so as watch the direct route from Jamrud into the Bazar Valley. They evidently fear that as the military authorities decline to make any attempt to seize the Khyber itself, a column may possibly be sent into Bazar, south of the pass. We shall probably hear very soon that their families are being moved into that valley, which offers a place of safety for a time at least. Our troops will find only the fighting men in Tirah, and as we have before hinted, the Afridis may decide to concentrate their strength in the valleys between that plateau and the Khyber hills. Their movements should be declared within the next ten days or so, and General Lockhart will then know the exact nature of the position which he will have to overcome.

Further communications from the British Agent at Kabul go to show that the Amir is steadily pursuing his declared policy of condemning the action of the tribes in open hostility to the British Government. His orders to the Governor of Jellalabad to turn back all tribal deputations seeking to visit Kabul in the hope of obtaining assistance, followed close upon his proclamation forbidding his subjects to join in warlike operations and directing his officials to disperse any gatherings of tribesmen who might be about to move into the disturbed area. Abdur Rahman is apparently quite consistent in his policy now, and no change of front on his part is likely to occur. —His Highness of Kabul is reported to be extremely angry with the Afridis in particular: for by their closing of the Khyber they have not only stopped the caravan trade, but prevented a consignment of arms and stores imported from Europe being sent up from Peshawar. These are lying at the railway station, and there they must remain until the pass is re-opened.

The special Dum-Dum bullet has come triumphantly out of its trial in actual warfare. Reports show that in the night attack on Sir Bindon Blood's camp at Nawagai the steady volleys fired by the Queen's Regiment were most effective in checking the rushes of the tribesmen, though these were made with great determination. The enemy's loss in killed alone is put at 330, these figures being based on trustworthy information gained since the fight took place. The bullet did its work most effectively, and we do not hear, as was the case during the Chitral campaign, of men being riddled by the Lee-Metford pellets and yet being able to walk away. The British soldier now knows that he has a rifle and ammunition which can be absolutely relied upon, and he will face a *ghazi* charge with cool confidence, however numerous the enemy may be. The 100 lakhs of cartridges with the special bullet which the Dum Dum factory has been busy manufacturing since the war on the frontier began, are sufficient to equip all the British infantry regiments likely to be engaged for a long time to come.

One result of the mobilisation frontier of the large force on the frontier will be to make plain the weak places and requirements of our military railway system north of Lahore. The experience of the last few months in dealing with the great mass of transport animals and supplies carried has shown the deficiencies in rolling-stock, sidings, sheds and the like, and has also demonstrated the capabilities of a single line for moving an army corps with its commissariat. On all sides there has been high praise of the energy and efficiency of the traffic staff of the North-Western Railway in dealing successfully with the enormous rush of work involved in the mobilisation—The difficulties of which were seriously increased at first by floods damaging the permanent way—and although some blocks have occurred, the line all the time was being worked at its highest pressure without any breakdown. But the delay has proved that a double track must be provided on certain sections if quicker despatch is required. In like manner the need of certain light railways has been demonstrated. During the Chitral expedition the want of a light line from Nowshera to Hoti Mardan and on to Jalala greatly increased the cost and difficulty of transport, but after the campaign, as the urgency passed away, the project was dropped. It has become pressing once more, and its importance will of course be increased if it be decided to maintain a larger force on the Malakand and in the Swat Valley. Its construction should be taken in hand at the earliest opportunity, the more so as the line may be expected to pay its way, partly by the saving in transport it will bring about and partly by earnings from the increasing trade which flows over the pass to Bajour and Chitral. So, also, if a large body of troops is to be maintained in the Kohi Valley and in posts along the Waziri country, the line to Bannu, which has so long formed an essential part of the scheme of frontier military railways, ought to be taken in hand without further delay. The policy which necessitates the maintenance of these posts we are not at present discussing, but if accepted it undoubtedly carries with it as a corollary the utility of these railway extensions. It is years since the survey was completed from Kalabagh by way of Isa Khel to Bannu and the importance of that place, the centre of communication with Thal and Kohat, Tank and Dera Ismail Khan, has far from diminished. Here too, there is the prospect of attracting some of the Powindah caravan trade. Another line of no less importance is that between Kohat and the bridge of boats across the Indus at Khushalgarh, where the standard gauge branch from Rawalpindi terminate. The often discussed project of a branch line to Abbottabad, which it is believed would pay very well, will no doubt receive full consideration when the whole questions of the redistribution of the frontier garrisons comes up for final settlement—one of the earliest tasks awaiting, the new Commander-in-Chief. We are well aware that in the present hampered condition of the public finances no ambitious schemes of frontier railways can be entertained and that *festina lente* must be the policy of the Government more especially in the matter of military expenditure. The cost of constructing the lines we have mentioned on the standard gauge will be prohibitive, but it is as a matter of financial economy that we recommend the laying of these light railways. If we are to keep strong garrisons in Chitral, the Swat Valley, Malakhand and Hoti Mardan, they must received constant supplies; and it is a mere matter of calculation to find out whether it is cheaper to push forward a light line or to stick calculation has to be made regarding Bannu and Kohat, provided that we intend to maintain large bodies of troops on the Samana and along Waziri border. In every case a certain amount of trade may be counted on to help to pay the working expenses of the lines so long as the frontier is quiet and caravans can move. When the contingency of disturbances on the border calling for any operations of our troos is taken into account, there is little calculation required: the saving in time, in toil and in transport can be estimated in lakhs.—*Pioneer.*

## THE POONA MURDERS.

### REPORTED CLUE.

We learn that a clue has at last been obtained to the perpetrators of the murders of Lieutenant Ayerst and Mr. Rand committed at Poona on Jubilee day. It appears that, soon after the date of the murders, an old Brahmin, a singer of *Hari Kirtans*, or psalms and religious songs, accompanied by his three sons, who assisted him in the singing of the songs, removed from Poona to Bombay. Here he carried on the same profession in one or other of the Hindu temples or at private assemblies. The father and sons hitherto continued to reside in Bombay unsuspected. Last week the police authorities succeeded in obtaining a clue; and one of the sons, we believe the eldest, who is said to be a young man of a rather romantic turn of mind, was suddenly taken by the police authorities to Poona, where he has made a statement and has pointed out a well, at the bottom of which, after some difficulty, a number of deadly weapons were discovered. We hear that the young man has guardedly admitted having had a share in the murders on Jubilee night under circumstances in which, he says, he was not a free agent.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

Owing to pressure of telegrams of higher class, deferred telegrams for Punjab stations, north of Lahore, are liable to considerable delay.

Communication between Balama and Bassao restored.

Cable Hongkong Macao interrupted.

Bhamo route to China right, to Youngchang interrupted beyond Cable Cayenne Para interrupted.

# ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

## ENGLISH OPINION ON THE TILAK TRIAL.

The conviction of the editor of the *Kesari* took the public at home somewhat by surprise. From the accounts of the trial telegraphed to this country a different result had been anticipated. Although the verdict and sentence are generally approved, there is a disposition in certain quarters to question in some respects the learned Judge's interpretation of the law. Those who take this view of the matter are not confined to the conductors of such papers as the *Chronicle* and the *Star*. The *Standard* in its comments on the case makes a great point of what it considers the straining of the Penal Code indulged in by Mr. Justice Strachey. The leading Conservative journal says that by his ruling as to what constitutes an offence—inciting or attempting to incite disloyal feelings or "ill-will of any sort"—the Judge rightly or wrongly left the jury no option. "At the same time, it must be confessed that, if his remarks have been correctly reported, the Judge gave a stricter meaning to the words of the Code than will be found in the explanations that have previously been accepted by jurists and by the law Courts." Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, we are reminded, used the following words:—"You may say what you like about any Government measure, you may publish or speak what you please, so long as you say or write what is consistent with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of the Government." Might it not (the "Standard" proceeds) be contended that hatred and detestation of the Government are sometimes compatible, or in practice may be co-existent with a disposition to obey the commands of a stronger power? We have it on the authority of a late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that, in the opinion of the ablest lawyers in India, forcible resistance to Government must be distinctly advocated to bring a newspaper within the scope of the law. Unquestionably, Mr. Justice Strachey has given greater elasticity to the wording of the Code; and if his views of the case are upheld, the Government can no longer plead the insufficiency and uncertainties of the law as an excuse for not attempting to curb the licence of newspaper sedition, nor can it reasonably ask for wider powers." The *Standard* hopes, however, that there will be no need to institute proceedings on a large scale, and asks "if nothing can be done to encourage a more satisfactory school of native journalism in India," adding:—"If measures of repression are needed, there is also room for conciliation; and more than one method could be suggested by which the imitators of Gungadhar Tilak might be deterred from incurring his fate." The *Chronicle*, as was to be expected uses the *Standard's* article for all it is worth, but even the organ of what used to be called before the last General Election new-Liberalism is apparently not greatly distressed at the fate of Mr. Tilak, and does not hesitate to declare that in its opinion the Government may say emphatically that the kind of stuff disseminated in the *Kesari* "must cease." The *Daily News*, while it does not say much about the trial, has no word of disapproval to utter, and almost goes out if its way to praise Mr. Justice Strachey. "One satisfactory element of the case," says the organ of official Liberalism, "is that it may be confidently believed that he had a perfectly fair trial. Mr. Strachey is quite new to the bench, but he had much practice in acting for the Government in Allahabad, and there he was distinguished for his conspicuous fairness and moderation." How differently it would have written a few years ago? But it is enough to remember that the level-headed Mr. E. T. Cook, and not the emotional Mr. P. W. Clayden, now sits in the editorial chair of the *Daily News*. The *Times* says that the jury have done substantial justice, and the punishment awarded by the Court, while sufficiently severe to act, it may be hoped, as a deterrent to others, cannot be misrepresented with any plausibility as being harsh or vindictive. The Brahmans of the Deccan, the *Times* observes, "have long been adepts in the art of stirring up sedition and discontent without committing themselves to phrases of so definite a kind as must immediately bring them within the grasp of the law. Of late some of them have been pursuing this practice with increasing activity." The conviction of a man of Tilak's birth and rank will probably teach them to be a little more cautious for the future. We must hope that it will have this result, and thereby save the Government of India from the unpleasant necessity of being obliged to have recourse to more stringent measures of a legislative order." The *Times*, however, makes a singular mistake in referring to the constitution of the jury in the case. It says that half the jury were Tilak's own countrymen. It is difficult to account for this error, for the telegrams were explicit on the subject. The *Westminster Gazette* makes the same statement. Mr. Harmsworth's paper says:—"Some such summary indication of the strong hand was sorely needed, and the native editorial eyes should be blinking for some time. Mr. Tilak probably received only eighteen months because we were sensible that part of the fault was our own, having permitted such license to go so long unchecked." That is the burden of the article in the *Globe*. "To respect native religious and social prejudices is good, and strengthens the hand of the Government; but to sit down quietly and permit the most palpable treason to be disseminated broadcast only encourages the native in the notion that the Government may be flouted with impunity." Toleration in the East is regarded in the East as fear. "The only way in which India can be kept free from internal troubles is to treat with the utmost severity all attempts to undermine our rule." The *St. James's Gazette* maintains that nobody, who does not start from the proposition that teaching discontent and sedition is fair journalism, will have anything but approval for the result, or will find the sentence of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment too severe. Tilak and the *Kesari* are, in the opinion of the *St. James's Gazette*, which by the way describes Lord Sandhurst as "a Radical Lie

British arms on the border have been read with interest and admiration. The block on the North-Western Railway is regretted, but the confusion seems inevitable owing to the line from Lala Musa to Peshawar being a single line only. As the public have been somewhat significantly reminded, it is not beyond the range of possibility that circumstances might one day place a yet severer tax upon the resources of that railway. There is sense in the suggestion that we should take warning by the trouble now being experienced, and provide betimes for such contingencies.

### THE SILVER QUESTION AND THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The *Times* on Saturday provided its readers, or those of them who profess and call themselves monometallists, with a rather severe shock. Under the heading "The Bank of England—A Remonstrance" it published, from a correspondent, a communication accusing the old lady of Threadneedle Street of having, at the suggestion of "certain Americans"—the Commissioners from the United States—assented to hold a fifth of its reserve in silver. In a leading article in the same day it was explained what the contributor meant by "reserve." He did not mean the stock of notes and coin in the banking department, which is usually described as the "reserve" in common parlance and is composed of the notes which are not in active circulation, and of the Bank's "till-money," two millions of coin, of which silver has always formed a necessary part. His description applied to the stock of coin and bullion held in the issue department as security for the Bank's notes. The contributor calls the proposal a plan; the *Times* in its editorial remarks styles it a revolution. Anticipating what might be and was the answer, the former maintained that there is no use in saying that this project is stamped with the permission of the Bank Charter Act and with the authority of Sir Robert Peel. There is no use in remembering that at the Paris Monetary Conference of 1881, the Bank, on the suggestion of Italy and of the United States, gave some sort of promise that, should international bimetallism be established, they might allow "the reappearance of silver bullion as an asset in the issue department of the Bank of England." Sir Robert Peel in 1844 explained that the principal demand for silver at that period was for the Continent, and that as it often became profitable to liquidate obligations in that metal it was well for the Bank to hold a certain volume of silver. But he meant that we should dispose of our silver at a profit—the very thing we could not do under the proposed scheme of "international" bimetallism. Moreover, there was no cable in those days. "If silver is wanted for the East now, it can be ordered in a few seconds. Australasia can be told to ship to India from her stores at Broken Hill, or San Francisco can draw upon the Rocky Mountains; and, besides, silver is always flowing through us, and London is the central silver market of the world." In Monday's issue Mr. H. R. Grenfell, as a bimetallist and one of the senior members of the Bank Court, denied that any one connected with that institution had officially gone beyond the course taken by Mr. Gladstone's Government 16 years ago, and at the Bank meeting, yesterday, the Governor, Mr. Hugh Smith, made a statement on the subject. He mentioned that proposals were recently laid before the Government by the United States and France by which this country might increase the use of silver as a contribution towards an international agreement. The Bank were asked to hold the amount of silver permissible under the Act of 1844 as against its notes. The Government consulted him, and, on the 29th of July, he wrote to the Chancellor of the Exchequer stating that the Bank was prepared to hold one-fifth of the bullion held against the note issue in silver, "provided always that the French Mint is again open for the free coinage of silver, and that the prices at which silver is procurable and saleable are satisfactory." In reply to a question Mr. Smith said that the Bank had had no negotiations with the American Commissioners nor had it bought any silver. One of "the Company," Mr. R. Benson, rose and said as a holder of £10,000 of Bank stock as a trustee, he and his co-trustees had decided that, if silver were introduced into their investment, they would feel it to be their duty to sell. Bimetallists say that the *Times* has got hold of a mare's nest, but the *Times* itself does not admit the soft impeachment. This morning it returns to the charge and feels bound to protest strongly against the policy to which the Bank has consented to commit itself, even as limited and safeguarded. Although the *Times* claims to have knocked the scheme on the head it thinks there is ground for watchfulness in view of the attitude of French statesmen and the "vigorous attempt" being made to induce the Government of India to re-open their mints. According to Lord Farrer, a distinct proposal has been made that the Indian mints shall be re-opened to silver on the understanding that the United States and France shall open their mints to silver at a ratio of 15½ to 1. The consideration offered is that it will secure to India a permanent and steady exchange—of course at that ratio. He gives three reasons for considering this proposal in the highest degree objectionable. (1) Because it will put an end to an experiment tried after most careful consideration, and attended, so far as can be judged at present, with a promise of great success. (2) Because it affords no substantial prospect of giving to India that steady and permanent exchange which, we all admit, is a great desideratum, and which there is now every prospect of attaining if the policy of 1893 is adhered to. (3) Because, if the proposal did succeed in giving India a permanent and steady exchange at 15½ to 1, which is most improbable, it could only be done by artificially raising the gold value of silver throughout the world to that extent, and thus introducing, without the consent of the British Parliament, all the mischiefs of international bimetallism at this ratio of 15½ to 1. The *Standard* suggests that the Governor of the Bank of England acted without consulting his colleagues, and that he might have thought his letter to Sir M. Hicks-Beach tantamount to "No." Perhaps it is, but the ignorant multitude would take his action as an indication that the Bank of England is ready at once to put the monetary circulation of this country on a bi-metallic basis, while the devotees of "that transcendental cult" will not be slow to boast of another "victory" for the "cause." The *Standard* goes on to say:—"What makes the blunder more fatuous still is the utter inadequacy of the proposal, even could it be carried into effect. A little of the useless metal the United States are so anxious to exchange for gold would be sold at a price presumably advantageous to them, and there the matter would end. But why on earth should we help the States thus far out of their currency dilemmas at the expense of our own credit? Have they ever shown the least desire to help us in anything? Do not their politicians flout us, and place endless obstructions in the way of our trade with their country, as if the two were at bitter enmity?" The *Daily News* discusses the matter with more calmness. It assumes that there are diplomatic reasons for showing polite attention to the views of the French and American Governments, but from a business point of view, insists that no concession can be even entertained which would involve the credit of our Bank note issue.

### THE LABOUR WAR.

While all this anxiety to maintain and extend our foreign trade is displayed the senseless struggle between employers and their men continues. The dispute in the Engineering trade seems as keen as ever, although surely the time has come when serious steps should be made to bring about a settlement. Mr. Mather, a large employer himself, has come forward with certain proposals for a compromise, but he is not exactly the man to act as mediator. Long ago he adopted the eight hours system for his works, and the masters, as Mr. Alexander Siemens puts it, regard him as like the fox in the fable who having lost his own tail desired all the others to cut theirs off. It is assumed by employers like Mr. Siemens that Mr. Mather although he spoke four years ago in glowing terms about the success of the experiment has had a somewhat different experience of late. It will be interesting to hear what Mr. Mather has to say in reply to this. Of course his proposals must be considered upon their merits. He proposes: (1) That the masters shall concede the eight hours day. (2) That the men shall not interfere with the masters as to the use of "machine tool and labour;" and (3) That the Employers Federation shall undertake not to do anything for improving the Trade Union. The discontent so long smouldering among the railway servants seems likely to burst into a flame, unless some *modus vivendi* can be arranged. They had a demonstration in Hyde Park on Sunday, and their leader made a threatening speech. He said that the Amalgamated Society intended to make a declaration of war and were determined to have some of the profits they helped to obtain. Of course there are railway servants, such as pointsmen, engine drivers, etc., who may have substantial grievances, but I do not think that station porters, who do so little hard work and get so many "tips," will obtain much public sympathy when the "declaration of war" comes. In the pending Welsh election the Conservative candidate, the Hon. George Kenyon, is in favour of the eight hours system. If the Conservative party are going in for this extreme measure, as it was considered a year or two ago, the Liberals had better, as Mr. Hyndman has been suggesting, go one better and swallow the whole Socialist creed. Writing to the *Times* he says that unless they do this they will remain in a position of "permanent impotence." He asserts—he is fond of asserting—that the Social Democratic Federation and the Independent Labour Party are steadily gaining ground throughout Great Britain. He adds:—Even now, by mere abstention from voting in constitutencies where we do not run independent candidates, we can keep the Liberals in a permanent minority in the House of Commons. From what I know of my fellow Social Democrats as well as of the Independent Labour men, I am convinced that this is precisely what we all intend to do, unless a very different course is taken by the disintegrated Opposition than at present seems at all likely to be adopted."

### THE DEATH ROLL.

In Richard Holt Hutton, who for nearly forty years had been associated with Mr. Townsend in the editorship and proprietorship of the *Spectator*, London journalism has suffered a loss that will be felt for a very long time. Wiseacres are occasionally pleased to sneer at what they call the grandmotherly tone of the *Spectator*, but everybody, whose opinion is worth anything, recognises that for clearness of judgment, fearlessness in the expression of its views, and desire to deal fairly with all men, the review is without a rival in the English-speaking world. It is largely due to Richard Holt Hutton that the *Spectator* occupies its present unique position not only in England and the British Empire generally, but in the great Republic across the Atlantic. That the *Spectator* should be popular among the better class of Americans is only natural, for it has always held out the right hand of fellowship to our kith and kin who people the United States, and has never lost an opportunity of deprecating the attitude of those irresponsible persons who wilfully or thoughtlessly stir up strife between the two nations. His extreme modesty prevents much being said about his inner life, and he left instructions that no biographical notice in the ordinary sense should be published in his own paper. He came of a good Unitarian stock, and was born 71 years ago. At University College he enjoyed the companionship of the lamented Bagehot and he was the favourite pupil of Professor De Morgan. In later life he forsook Unitarianism for the Anglican Church, and he had in the closing years of his life particularly an attachment to Roman Catholicism, but there is no truth in the rumour that he embraced the latter faith. A Liberal by conviction, he did not, however, hesitate to break away from his party when Mr. Gladstone took up Home Rule, and the services rendered to the Unionist cause by the *Spectator* were immense. But it is not so much as a political guide as a moral instructor that he deserves to be remembered. As a writer in the *Times* observes:—"If to-day he will be mourned here and in America by many who never saw him it is because he had come to be one of the few spiritual teachers, the group of men, always small, of whom counsel is sought in the perplexities, doubts, and conflicts of life. Impersonal his writings might seem, but in a way hard to analyze they diffused an influence which certain minds in certain moods thirsted for. It was as if within the folds of the long-drawn, sinuous, complex involutions of a style never swift, sometimes prolix and toilsome, there were a subtle aroma; something not felt by the uninitiated was there to satisfy and refresh certain minds in their troubles." His name will always stand high in the roll of literary critics during the Victorian era. It is unnecessary to enumerate his numerous works. A competent judge puts Hutton's sketch of Brougham in the *Studies* as not inferior to some of the finest of the portraits by Carlyle and Macaulay. Eliminate a little prolixity, says the authority alluded to, and Hutton's sketches are equal to Hazlitt at his best. He is succeeded on the *Spectator* by Mr. J. St. Loe Strachey, the present assistant editor who inherits literary tastes from his father, Sir Edward Strachey, Bart., (an old Quarterly Reviewer) and who is a cousin of Mr. Justice Strachey of the Bombay Bench.

The Marquis of Northampton who owes a considerable portion of Clerkenwell and who was formerly in the Navy, died on Saturday of heart disease at his Scottish seat, Torloisk, Tobermory, Isle of Mull, at the age of 79. He is succeeded by his son Earl Compton who was born in 1851 and who is one of those young peers who fancy themselves to be Radicals. He is distinguished in the House of Commons by his swarthy complexion and when as sometimes happened during Mr. Naoroji's connection with Central Finsbury they both appeared on the same platform it was a common remark that Lord Salisbury's famous description of the Parsee member would have been more appropriately applied to the Marquis of Northampton's heir. His succession to the peerage causes a vacancy in the representation of Barnsley. The Liberal candidate is Mr. Joseph Walton, a coal owner and ironmaster of Middlesborough. Mr. Walton is the gentleman who is, for not wholly disinterested motives, so keenly in favour of wholesale railway extension in India. He made an extended tour in India a few years ago to spy out—from a railway point of view—the nakedness of the land, and embodied the fruits of his journey in a paper he subsequently read before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts.

Sir William Cayley Worseley, a Yorkshire Baronet, who was one of the pillars of the Conservative party in his district, died, on the 10th inst., at an advanced age. He made three attempts to become a member of the House of Commons, but on each occasion was unsuccessful.

Sir William Windeyer, LL.D., who died at Bologna, on Saturday, was the son of a Westminster man who emigrated to New South Wales about fifteen years ago. The deceased rose from the humble position of law reporter of a colonial newspaper to be a Minister of the Crown, and subsequently a Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. As a politician he devoted much attention to educational reform, carrying resolutions for the establishment of grammar schools in several towns, and for the founding of public exhibitions to enable poor boys to go from the public schools to the grammar schools and the University. He resigned his judgeship a year ago.

General Thomas Casey Lyons, C.B., whose death suddenly occurred on the 10th instant had had a distinguished military career in India and at home, the last appointment he filled was the Governorship of Bermuda from which he retired a year ago.

Major-General John Tilly, C.B., who took part in the Mutiny Campaign and commanded the 1st Battalion Welsh Fusiliers in the Burmese War of 1885-86, died, a few days ago, at Falmouth where he had resided since his retirement.

The premature death of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Berkeley Pigott, D.S.O., occurred on Sunday at Brockenhurst. Though only 38 he had seen a great deal of active service in South Africa, Egypt, the Soudan and the West Coast of Africa. He was British Resident at Kumasi last year.

Scotsmen in Bombay will be sorry to hear of the death of their well known country man, Mr. Colin Rae Brown, who, as a journalist and a poet, enjoyed a high reputation far beyond the borders of his own country. The existence of a national monument to Sir William Wallace is mainly due to Mr. Brown's patriotic exertions.

Many in Bombay will also learn with regret of the death of Commander Richard Coward, R.N., who will be remembered as an officer of the Ranger about 12 years ago. He expired while dressing for dinner last Saturday. He had not previously been ailing, and he was under orders to go out to India to command the transport steamer Nubia. He was in his forty-seventh year.

## POONA RACES.

### EXTRA DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 2.

THE Stewards ought to be congratulated for bringing this meeting to a very successful conclusion. The attendance was much better than last two previous days' races. The following are the results of the races:—

1ST RACE.—"The Desert Stakes."—Distance—7 Furlongs. Rs. 250 out of which second will receive Rs. 50. For maiden Arab horses W. A. Allowances. Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 150 allowed 5lbs. Galloways allowed 7lbs.

H H Aga Khan's b a c Yildiz, late Dictator 6st 4lbs.
Pillajee ..... 1
Mr James' g a c Merrily, 7st 11lbs. Gibbs ..... 2
Mr James' ch a gal Yetim, 8st 4lbs. Hayt ..... 3
Mr Ali bin Tallo's ch a gal Snowiman, 8st 7lbs. Heeroo ..... 0
Mr Adam Yar Mahomed's b a h Chieftain, 8st 11lbs, Jallali. 0

Won in a canter by four lengths. Three lengths separating second and third. Time—1min. 42secs.

2ND RACE.—"The Book Makers' Purse."—Distance—5 Furlongs. Rs. 600 out of which second will receive Rs. 100. A handicap for Arab and C. B. ponies 13-2 and under.

Col Beaver's g a g Bourbon, 7st 13lbs., Southall ..... 1
Capt Young's and Mr McGeorge's b a g Bantoum, 8st 11lbs, Heeroo ..... 2
Major Kettlewell's g a p Picnic, 8st 12lbs, Greenhalgh ..... 3
Aga S Shah's ch a p Julmood, 9st 3lbs, Robinson ..... 0
Mr James' g a p Orphan, 8st 10lbs, Hayt ..... 0
Mr Ali bin Ameer's ch a p Pretender, 8st 7lbs, Ebrahim ..... 0
Mr Lyndon's g a p Mercury, 8st 7lbs, Gibbs ..... 0
Chief of Kagal's b a p Gift, 7st 8lbs, Pillajee ..... 0
Mr S A W's g a p Sirdar, 7st 4lbs, Native ..... 0

Won by three-quarters of a length. One and a half length between second and third. Time—1min. 10¼secs.

3RD RACE.—"The Amalgamated Stakes."—Distance—7 Furlongs. Rs. 600, out of which second will receive Rs. 100. Handicap for all Arab and C. B. Galloways 14hds. and under, and ponies other classes 13-2 and under.

Mr Fahel bin Saif's b a p Talisser, 9st 2lb, Ebrahim ..... 1
Mr Franklin's bl a gal President, 9st 11lbs, Vinall ..... 2
Mrs A. W's b a gal Angler, 9st 7lbs, Robinson ..... 3
Mr Lyndon's b a gal Esquire, 9st 6lbs Greenhalgh ..... 0
Mr Alloo Hossein's g a gal Sachim, 8st 10lb, Chuggan ..... 0
Mr Lyndon's b a gal Tantar, 8st 2lb, Noor Mahomed ..... 0
Col Beaver's b a gold Banker, 7st 12lb, Southall ..... 0
Mr Hakim Mahomed Maswood's g a gal Delhi, 7st 6lb, Pillajee ..... 0

Won by a length. Two lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time—1 min. 44secs.

4TH RACE.—"The Grand Stand Stakes." Distance—6 furlongs. Rs. 600 out of which second will receive Rs. 100. Handicap for all Horses. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr R P Kapadia's br aus gold Roy, 9st 12lbs, Ebrahim ..... 1
Mommabad Confederacy's b aus gold Marwari, 10st, Greenhalgh ..... 2
Mr F A Ampoo's b a g Latimer, 7st 4lb, Heeroo ..... 3
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's b aus gold The Wreck, 8st 10lbs, Robinson ..... 0
Mr H Davar's b aus g Mansoor, 7st 10lbs, Southall ..... 0
Major Mercer's b or b c g Loyalty, 7st 5lbs, Chuggan ..... 0

Won by half a length. Two lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time—1 min. 20 secs.

5TH RACE.—"The Good Bye Stakes."—Distance—½ mile. Rs. 250, out of which second will receive Rs. 50. For maiden Arab ponies 13-2 and under. 13-2 to carry 9st 3lb. W. I. Ponies which have not won a race value Rs. 150 allowed 6lbs.

Mr Hyde's g a p Fesco, 8st 5lbs, Robinson ..... 1
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a p Pleader, 8st 8lb, Ebrahim ..... 2
Manager of Kolhapur's ch a p Pandita, 8st 5lb, Greenhalgh 3
Aga Mashpha Khan's ch a p Premier, 8st 5lb, Namah ..... 0
Aga S Shah's g a p Firefly, 7st 10lb, Pillajee ..... 0
Mr Ali bin Amir's g a p Naif, 7st 10lb, Amrajee ..... 0
Mr Ali bin Ameer's ch a p Nimrod, 8st 5lb, Noor Mahomed ..... 0
Mr Fahad bin Saif's ch a p Mookhtar, 8st 5lb, Noor Mahomed ..... 0
Mr S A W's b a p Harmool, 8st 5lb, Holday ..... 0
Mr A F Khoja's b a p Darib, 8st 2lbs, Jallali ..... 0
Mr Peermahomed Ebrahim's b a p Driver, 8st 5lb, Chuggan 0
Mr Adam Yar Mahomed's g a p Namdar, 8st 5lb, C B Mahomed ..... 0
Mr Turnbull's b a p Conductor, 8st 5lb, Lansdown ..... 0
Chief of Kagal's a p Good-Luck, 8st 5lb, Jakoo ..... 0
Mr Mallock's c a p Gold-Finder, 7st 13lb, Heeroo ..... 0

Won by a length and a half. Two lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time—55 secs.

6TH RACE.—"The Wind up Stakes," Distance—3 furlongs. Rs. 250 out of which second will receive Rs. 50. For maiden Arab and C B. 13-3 and under which have not won a race value Rs. 150 since 1st May 1897. 13-3 to carry 9st. 10lbs. W. I.

Major Blomfield's b a gal Blenheim, 9st 11b, Chuggan ..... 1
Major Mercer's b a g Naymawa, 9st 11b, Major Conran ..... 2
Mr S A W's g a p Sirdar, 8st 2lb, C B Mahomed ..... 3
Mr D D'Souza's b a p Sidad, 9st 7lb, Greenhalgh ..... 0
Mr James' bl a p Escor, 8st 12lb, Hoyt ..... 0
Captain the Hon'ble H G Herbert's g a g Electric, 9st 7lb, Namah ..... 0
Capt Curgenven's b m Too Buxom, 9st 11lb, Pillajee ..... 0
Mr Turnbull's g a p Kallan, 9st 4lb, Owen ..... 0

Won by 2 lengths. Same distance separating second and third. Time—41 secs.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper Colaba | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| B Mandvi | 2 | 0 | 17 |
| C Famuswadi | 2 | 1 | 25 |
| D Khetwadi and Girgaum | 2 | 0 | 8 |
| E 2nd Nagpada Kamathipura and Byculla | 4 | 2 | 28 |
| F Parel | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| G Mahim | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Hospitals | 1* | 1 | 9 |
| Total | 11 | 7 | 98 |

*Arrived from Calcutta by steamer, and removed to Grant Road Hospital.

CHOLERA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Attacks | 3 |
| Deaths | 2 |

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., on yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper and Lower Colaba, Fort, North | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| B Mandvi, Umarkhady and Dongri | 3 | 0 | 21 |
| C Market, Khumbharwada, and Dhobie Talao | 0 | 1 | 24 |
| D Girgaum, Khetwady and Walkeshwar | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| E Byculla, Kamathipoora, and Tardeo | 3 | 1 | 32 |
| F Parel, Sion and Sewree | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| G Mahim and Worlee | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Hospitals | 5 | 5 | 8 |
| Total | 6 | 7 | 131 |
| Total-to date | 13,023 | 10,930 | |

CHOLERA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Attacks | 5 |
| Deaths | 7 |

### INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 985, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 3,990, making a total of 4,975 persons. Departures by sea 1,129, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 4,140, making a total of 5,269 persons. Excess of departures over arrivals, 294 persons.

### QUARANTINE REPORT.

On Friday morning there were remaining under observation in the Wari Bunder Camp 516 persons; 407 persons were admitted during the day, and 94 discharged, so there remained at the close of the day 829 persons in the camp. On the same day two persons were admitted into the Pilgrim shed and 261 were discharged, leaving 26 persons under observation. Sixteen persons were discharged from the Naravlady Camp, leaving therein 314 under observation.

### DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

One fatal case and five suffering cases were reported by the medical officer in charge of E Ward, on Saturday morning. These cases were distributed as follows:—Two, in Dongree Street; two, Chinch Bunder Road; one, Argyle Road, and one Koliwada 1st Lane. One plague and two suspicious cases were reported from E (Byculla) Ward and removed to the Arthur Road Hospital.

### BANDORA.

The following is the mortality statement of the Bandora Municipal District:—

| Bandora Mortality for September 1— | |
|---|---|
| Cholera | 3 |
| Plague | 0 |
| Other causes | 44 |
| Total | 47 |

The corresponding figure for Sept. 1896 ...42.

## RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

### BOMBAY *VS.* CALCUTTA.

THE meeting of the two cities on the football field, which has been looked forward to with the keenest interest, since it was first known that Calcutta was sending a team across, took place on Saturday. The Bombay team was only slightly different to the one which defeated the Middlesex Regiment on Friday night; Wood and Sheepshanks stood down, and Vines and Harold took their places. The ground was lined with a tremendous crowd of people, and the enclosure was packed; but it was an impartial crowd, every bit of good play by either side being cheered, and a good deal of enthusiasm was shown when at the call of time Bombay left the field the victors of a grand game by 10 points to 3. The result was a surprise to many, but those who knew what the Bombay forwards were like had predicted it from start to finish. The game was splendidly contested, each man playing his hardest and doing his utmost to win the game for his presidency. The teams have not met since the great match in Calcutta in 1891, when Bombay won by 3 goals and 2 tries to *nil*. The two teams were photographed together before the match, and the picture will help to remind those who possess them of one of the greatest matches seen in Bombay for a good many years.

CALCUTTA.—Full back—Newton; 3-4 backs—Smith, Perrean, McWatson and Hemmingway; ¼ backs—Fagan and Gresson; forwards—Nicol, Macpherson, Pugh, Turton, Hill, Nesbit, Smith and Simpson.

BOMBAY.—Full back—Ross; 3-4 back—Cole, McCausland, Vines and Fischer; ¼ backs—Williamson and Hudson; forwards.—Baxter, Economo, Bishop, Wood, Moore, Harold, Waller and Dodgson.

Bombay having won the toss elected to defend the Bandstand goal; Calcutta taking up their position at the Copperage end. Nicoll kicked off for Calcutta, Vines returning into the centre, and McWatson kicked into touch in Bombay's half. Hudson dribbled well up the ground, and some passing by Bombay's three-quarters ended in Vines being knocked into touch in Calcutta's 25. From the throw in McCausland got the ball and passed to Vines, who dropped a splendid goal amidst the cheers of the spectators. From the kick off Hudson returned well and Newton kicked into touch in Bombay's half. Calcutta screwed the scrums well, and the forwards went away with a rush which was well stopped by Ross. McWatson made a short run and passed to Hemingway, who nearly ran through, but was collared by Vines. Up and down play ended in McWatson making a good run and nearly getting in, but he was just held outside by Cole. From the five yards scrum the ball was taken a little up the ground, but was kept in Bombay half, and some nice passing across the ground by the Calcutta 3-4s ended in the leather going into touch in Bombay's 25. The Bombay forwards gradually worked it to mid-field, when Dodgson got off side, and Calcutta were given a penalty kick, but did not improve the position more than a few yards. Some give and take play followed, Hudson getting off side. The penalty kick was taken by McWatson, and Ross returned, the ball going into touch. A series of throws in from touch enabled Calcutta to work the ball down to Bombay's 25. The play was lively, McWatson and Perrean getting short runs, and Williamson collaring well. A penalty kick for Bombay from Smith playing off side carried the ball into the Calcutta's ground, but a short run by Smith ended it Perrean getting the ball, and passed to McWatson, who got in. The place kick by McWatson from an awkward angle only just missed, the ball striking the cross bar. From the kick out a series of long kicks by Newton and Ross ended in the ball going into touch in mid-field Hudson dribbled well through, but kicking too hard, Newton got the ball and returned well into Bombay's territory. Gresson made a pretty run, but was collared by Ross, and McCausland securing kicked into touch after a short run. Hudson showed up well, but the Calcutta forwards, with a short rush, carried the ball into Bombay ground, where Ross was picked up well, and was knocked into touch. From the throw in Harold got the ball and passed to Hudson. The pass was wild, and missed. Perrean getting the ball made a short run, and was collared by Vines. The Bombay forwards helped by short runs, and Cole gained some ground, but the Calcutta forwards screwing the scrum well gained some ground until Nicoll getting off side gave Bombay a penalty kick. Hudson kicked into touch in Calcutta 25. The ensuing scrums down the line ended in the ball being gradually worked into mid-field, and a good rush by Dodgson resulted in his passing to Hudson, who got in well. The place kick by Vines failed, and half-time whistle sounded. Score 8 Bombay, 1 drop goal and 1 try or 7 points; Calcutta 1 try or 3 points.

On re-starting Moore kicked off for Bombay, Pugh getting the ball. A series of scrums followed, Dodgson and Tarton showing up well. Hudson got the ball and made a good run down the touch line, but was collared in Calcutta's 25. Play continued here for a bit, Cole trying a short run. Some good passing took place by the Bombay 3-4s, Economo showed up well, and from a series of scrums the ball was almost over Calcutta line. Vines missed a pass, and Calcutta getting a penalty kick carried the game to the middle of the ground. Perrean made a nice run, but the ball soon travelled into Calcutta territory again. Moore dribbled out well, but Newton got the ball and dribbled until Ross picked up, and making a short run kicked well into touch. Up and down play followed, and Vines making a short run tried a long drop at goal which just missed. Smith kicked out the ball but Moore and Williamson missing the ball, McCausland picked up and ran into touch in middle ground. Smith showed up well. From the throw in Hudson dribbled out well and Williamson following up passed to Cole, who nearly got in, but being collared passed to McCausland, who was collared outside. A rush by the Calcutta forwards, and Gressan was stopped by Ross, but lying on the ball gave a penalty kick to Calcutta. Moore dribbled out well, and the ball was taken into Calcutta ground. From a lofty kick by Newton Fischer made his mark, but the kick was a long one and failed. From the kick out Vines made a short run, but Economo playing off side, Calcutta got a penalty kick but the ball was returned, and play was well in Calcutta ground. The Bombay forwards rushed the scrums, Moore showing up well. Cole tried a run but was collared by Perrean, who would have got away, but was well collared by McCausland. Play was now close to Calcutta's line. Cole did a nice run and passed to McCausland who nearly got in Pugh headed a good rush which was stopped by Ross. A series of short runs ended by Bombay nearly getting in, but the ball was kicked by Newton to mid-field. A series of scrums resulted in Hill coming through, and he nearly got in, but was just collared in time by McCausland. The Bombay forwards dribbled the ball right down to Calcutta's line, where from a scrum a try was obtained by Moore, but Vines kick failed, and the whistle sounded immediately afterwards for no side. Bombay thus won a great game by 1 goal (drop) and 2 tries or 10 points to 1 try or 3 points.

The team to play against the Welsh this evening will in all probability be the following:—Ross (back); Cole, Reid, Hudson, and Fischer, (three-quarter back); Sheepshanks and Williamson (half-backs); Christie, Moore, Dodgson, Economo, Waller, Baxter, Bishop, and Wood (forwards).

## THE TAYLOR-CARRINGTON COMPANY.

PLAY-GOERS will see by reference to our advertising columns that the Taylor-Carrington Company, who despite the plague scare did such excellent business during their season here last Xmas, will play a short season of two nights only at the Tivoli Theatre prior to returning to Australia. Mr. Taylor purposed making a much longer stay in Bombay, but the fact of all the theatres being engaged by native companies prevents his doing so; however theatre-goers will have a treat during the short season, for on the second night we are promised *Pinero's* great problem play, the "Second Mrs. Tanqueray." Miss Carrington's splendid performance of Trilby last season warrants us in presuming that she will give an excellent impersonation of Pinero's ill-fated heroine. The plan is now open at Soundy's, where seats may be booked.

## ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 17TH SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, Captain T. F. Creery, with the overland mails of 17th September, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 6 o'clock, on Sunday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Alderson, Lt J B
Conran, Capt W
Crommelin, Miss
Crumble, Mr
Chute, Rev and Mrs
Cole, Mr
Daims, Mr H
Dixon, Lt Col A
Dowell, Capt G C
Daines, Mrs
Ezekiel, Lt J A
Errington, Capt W H
Foote, Mr E
Hozz, Lt J M
Hiley, Mr G
Kingston, Capt F
King, Mr and Mrs
King, Mr P W
Laing, Lt
Lockyer, Mrs and child
Macpherson, Mr
Milner, Lt R F
Mobarjer, Capt F J
May, Surg Lt Col
May, Mrs
Morren, Mr and Mrs and infant
Pritchard, Mr and Mrs
Pearce, Mr W R
Playfair, Capt and Mrs
Western, Major and Mrs
Wyllie, Mr
Welch, Mr A J

FROM BRINDISI.

Anderson, Capt
Allock, Surg Capt
Bullen, Mr R H
Birch, Mr and Mrs
Brooke, Lt H M
Beevor, Surg Maj
Babe, Surg Lt Col
Bigger, Surg Maj
Boyn, Surg Maj
Botelor, Mr W G
Coventry, Mr
Carr, Mr A C
Coates, Mr
Carlton, Capt
Coulthurst, Mr
Cave, Capt H E
Crumble, Surg Lt Col
Cooke, Lt
Dickson, Lt J H
Dyas, Lt Ferguson
Elsworthy, Mr H
Giana, Mrs Rustomjee
Hessy, Lt
Harman, Mr G B
Holmes, Surg Lt Col
Hornby, Lt
Huggins, Lt Col
Johnston, Capt T
Johnes, Lt
Kellie, Surg Lt Col
Lewis, Mr
Lund, Capt C E
Lund, Mrs
Melitas, Mr P
Martin, Surg Lt Col
Mullins, Surg Maj
Mangor, Mrs
Nicholson, Surg Maj
Nuttall, Mr
Olphert, Mr J R
Orr, Lt
Peel, Mrs
Patterson, Mr F
Quinlin, Mr St
Quin, Maj
Rustomjee, Mr
Roddy, Lt H H
Sankey, Lt E
Stubbs, Mr A
Sherring, Mr C A
Shearer, Surg Maj
Scott, Surg Maj
Sepping, Lt Col
Sayles, Surg Maj
Thacker, Capt H J
Wood, Captain and Mrs
Waterfield, Brig Gen
Wilson, Mrs F and 2 infant
Wilkins, Miss H
Wilson, Mr C F
Yates, Mr T C

FROM PORT SAID.

Hilliard, Capt and Mrs
Muter, Lt N S

FROM ISMAILIA.—Kipps, Mr
FROM ADEN.—Kettlewell, Lt R M

## DEPARTURE OF H. H. THE GAEKWAR FOR EGYPT.

HIS HIGHNESS SIR SAYAJI RAO, G. C. S. I., the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, arrived in Bombay, on Saturday morning, from his capital, by a special train, and directly proceeded on board the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Oriental for Egypt, in company of his three Princes, Fateh Singh Rao, Jeysingh Rao, and Shivaji Rao; Dr. Buttookram, the Medical Officer; Shrimant Gunpatrao Gaekwar, brother to his Highness and Commander of the Gaekwar's Forces; Shrimant Kiritsingji of Rajpipla, Mankapi, and ten attendants. Dewan Bahadur Shrinivas Raghav Iyengar, C. I. E., the Prime Minister, also arrived by the special train to see his Highness off. The special train, which left the Vishwamatri station at 6-25 a.m., arrived punctually at the time specified at the Church Gate station, where several gentlemen had assembled to receive the Maharaja. Amongst those present were: the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna; the Hon. Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar; Rissaldar-Major Sayadullakhan, late Native Aide-de-Camp to Lord Harris; Messrs. Ghellabhoy Harridas; Pestonjee Dorabjee Khandawalla; Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai; Shivjee Nathoo; Sirdar Alikhan Abdul Huq; Rao Bahadur Bhaskerao B. Pitale; Messrs. Anandrao Sadashiv Pitale, Bastising, and others. On alighting from the train, Sir Sayaji Rao was decorated with floral wreaths and presented with bouquets by some of the gentlemen present, garlands were also placed round the necks of the three Princes, who appeared bright and charming in their gold embroidered dresses. Having acknowledged the compliment, his Highness, the Princes and the staff drove directly from the station to the Apollo Bunder, where the steam launch Wren, belonging to the Royal Indian Marine, was kept in readiness to take them on board the mail steamer. After the princes were taken into the launch, his Highness and the staff boarded it, and the launch soon steamed from the bunder to the mail steamer. A few gentlemen, including the Prime Minister, accompanied the party and saw them off on board the steamer. His Highness, who has recently recovered from illness, appeared to be much pulled down, and he goes to Egypt for the purpose of recruiting his health. The arrival as well as the departure were private. The special train was detained at the Bandora station, where the usual inspection was made by Surgeon-Major Dimmock, a member of the Plague Committee, Surgeon-Captain Jennings, Chief Medical Officer of Railway Inspection, and Dr. Satpute, of the Inspection Staff. The train arrived five minutes earlier than the stated time, and soon after Surgeon-Captain Jennings made enquiries of Dr. Buttookram Mehta, the medical officer in attendance with his Highness, for the clean bill of health which was taken charge of Dr. Satpute. Dr. Dimmock then entered the saloon, and after shaking hands with the Maharaja and his three Princes and his Karbhari, sat conversing for a few minutes with him. In the meantime, Dr. Satpute made every member of his Highness staff to alight on the platform and examined them very carefully. Fortunately all were found to be healthy. Dr. Satpute then presented his Highness with a superb bouquet of sweet-scented flowers, and an elegant garlands of jasmine and rose bud quet were also presented to the princes and the staff. A clean bill of health was signed by Dr. Satpute, and handed over to the guard in charge of the special which steamed out of the Bandora station exactly at 10-48 a.m.

## A FALSE CHARGE OF CHEATING.

### PROSECUTION IN ANOTHER COURT SANCTIONED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. Phiroze Hoshung Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the charge of criminal breach of trust and cheating in respect of a victoria preferred by Hormusji Rustomji Mistry, employed in a coach factory, against Haji Mahomed Abbu. Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, prosecuted, and Mr. S. R. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused, while Mr. Sanjana, barrister-at-law, watched the proceedings on behalf of Gopalji Moolji, owner of the victoria, and a witness in the case. The circumstances under which the charge had been preferred have already been published. After hearing the evidence, his Worship,

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

One of the best, and at the same time one of the most certain, to be made, of all the recent appointments to the Tirah Force, writes the *Civil and Military Gazette*, was that of Brigadier-General Nicholson, C.B., R.E., to be Chief of the Staff. He and Sir William Lockhart are old friends and know one another's work, and the opinion General Roberts had of General Nicholson is given in very plain terms in Lord Roberts' book.

It has been decided to reduce the Staff pay of the Inspecting Veterinary Officers, Madras and Bombay Commands, to Rs. 350 a month, from the dates on which the present incumbents vacate their appointments, and to increase the Staff pay of the Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Punjab Command, to Rs. 350 a month, from the date of the first of those reductions.

Sir Antony MacDonnell has accepted the invitation of the Talukdars of Oudh to receive their felicitations on the success of his administration during the trying year of difficulty and danger from which we are emerging. It only remains to fix the date of the entertainment.

The tremendous rainfall at Naini Tal and Kurpa Tal on the 26th brings the total fall in the district for the year up to 123 inches.

The principle adopted in the Central Provinces Tenancy Bill is, we understand, that while the voluntary transfer of land will be allowed, alienation under a judicial decree will be prevented, a reform of the very greatest importance in connection with the indebtedness of the agricultural classes.

The want of trained scouts accustomed to the hills has been much felt in the present operations on the frontier. The 5th Gurkhas have a number of men in special training for this kind of work, and ninety of them will be attached to the Tirah Field Force. They will be lightly equipped, and should render excellent service.

A preliminary enquiry into charges against A. L. McCarthy, the late acting chief clerk of the Colombo Post Office Savings Bank, has begun in the local Police Court. The charges preferred by the Post Office authorities include :—Forgery, by making a false entry in the ledger and by forging a Savings Bank withdrawal application, and dishonestly using as genuine a forged document knowing it to have been forged.

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 25th September was 294, against 249 and 268 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 58. There were 16 deaths from cholera, against two and two in the two preceding weeks ; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by six. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were four deaths from tetanus against two in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 124 and 30 respectively, against 107 and 32 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 32·8 per mille per annum, against 26·1, the mean of the last five years.

The *Tribune* of Lahore narrates the following interesting incident :—The Maharajah of Patiala passed the other day, through Lahore on his way to the front. His Highness was accompanied by a number of Aides-de-Camp and Generals and several courtiers. On the platform of the Lahore Station, there was a knot of Sikh soldiers eager to catch a glimpse of the Khalsa Prince, who is practically the head of the sect to-day. After some consultation, they fixed upon a gorgeously dressed *sardar* as the Maharajah, and made their obeisance to him. A Policeman (also a Sikh) standing by, saw their mistake, and pointed out His Highness to them. "That youth in *Feringhi* clothes," he explained, opening their eyes wide, "is the born Chief of the Sikhs, *Wah Guru* !"

Surgeon-Colonel Koike, of the Japanese War Office, is about to visit India for the purpose of investigating the sanitary arrangements of military stations in this country.

Sir Power Palmer will leave Simla shortly for Kohat, to take charge of the troops on the line of communications to Tirah. Lieutenant-Colonel Muir, 17th Bengal Cavalry, will be his Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Garrison of Manipur is at last to be given suitable barrack accommodation, an additional grant of half a lakh of rupees having been sanctioned for this purpose from the reserve for Imperial Military Works.

The name of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. H. Warden, Medical Store-keeper, Bengal Command, is mentioned in connection with the appointment of Examiner of Medical Stores, India Office, which will fall vacant next year by the retirement of Dr. F. N. Macnamara.

The Bengal Government has now replied to the memorialists from Rungpur protesting against the proposed removal of the headquarters district, to the effect that it has been decided not to transfer the headquarters to any other station.

The project of a railway between Saidpur and Titaliya has now been dropped by the Government of India.

The Government of India have sanctioned, as a special case, the free annual issue of 1,000 rounds of ball and 300 rounds of blank ammunition to the Behar Light Horse for use with the Maxim machine gun imported by that corps.

A report gained currency that in the action of 16th September in the Mamund Valley 86 rifles were lost by our troops. As only 32 men were killed, this statement was received with some distrust, and inquiry shows that the tribesmen really carried off 22 rifles. This loss of arms is serious enough, but considering how desperate was the fighting and how detached parties of the 35th Sikhs were overpowered by numbers, it is surprising that more Martinis were not lost. As we know, the Mamunds profess inability to restore these rifles, alleging that they have been taken into Afghan territory by the tribesmen who came over the border from the Kunar Valley. Our political officers will doubtless to their best to recover the arms, and if they are not forthcoming the fine to be imposed should be Rs. 8,800, as the value put upon a Martinin Swat and Bajour is Rs. 400, or Rs. 100 more than in the Afridi country.

Brevet Major J. R. L. Macdonald, R.E., Executive Engineer, Military Works Department, on leave at home, has been selected for the command of the expedition up the Juba river in East Africa. He is to be escorted by a detachment of 30 men from the 14th and 15th Sikhs under the command of his brother, Lieutenant N. A. Macdonald.

The latest telegrams received in New York state that yellow fever is increasing in the lower Mississippi Valley.

Kaye wrote the history of the first Afghan war without having any knowledge of the popular poetry of the Afghans, and the late James Darmesteter opined that he might as well have attempted to give an account of the wars of the French Revolution without knowing the "Marseillaise." If the English reader is curious to know the kind of encouragement the Afghan Tommy gets from the Afghan Kipling, he will (says the *St. James's Gazette*) find some interesting specimens rendered into French in Darmesteter's book. Nos. 13-14 and 16-25 of his "chants Populaires des Afghans" comprise typical poems, called forth by the wars of 1863 and 1879 ; and they describe the terrors and disgraces inflicted by Allah and the Mollahs on Lal-Lapat (Lord Roberts) and Kamari (cavegnari), and the celestial delights of the faithful who fall fighting against the infidel. They paint the faces of our late friends the Afridis very black, which is the accepted sign of damnation ; but one supposes the tribal poets have altered all that now.

Vice-Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson's Squadron will remain in England some few weeks on its return at the end of the year from the present cruise. The ships belonging to the Squadron are to go to their respective ports for refit, after which the Squadron will assemble at Portland preparatory for a further cruise, which in its programme will embody visits to some of our more important shipping centres at home.

Mr. R. C. Dutt, C.I.E. has permission to resign the Indian Civil Service with effect from the 1st October, 1897.

As the transports Nubia and Simla carry about forty fewer first class passengers than the Victoria and Britannia, which were running last season, the India Office has been obliged to provide berths on the mail steamer Britannia, for forty two officers who are entitled to passage at Government expense.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling is rambling in Dorsetshire with Mr. Thomas Hardy.

Sir Richard Burton's "Human Sacrifices among the Eastern Jews" will shortly be published by Messrs. Hutchinson.

The next volume in Mr. Walter Scott's "Contemporary Science Series" will be on "Sleep." The author is Mdlle. de Manaceine, a Russian lady.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy's autobiography is to appear shortly through Mr. Fisher Unwin in an illustrated volume, entitled "My Life in Two Hemispheres."

At Lord Rosebery's suggestion, a collection of Wilberforce's private letters, which he was allowed to make use of in writing his book on Pitt, is now at length to see the light, after remaining so long in the hands of the family unpublished. Mr. Unwin is the publisher selected.

"All the World's Fighting Ships" is the title of a comprehensive work by Mr. Fred T. Jane, the first annual issue of which will be published this autumn by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. (Ltd.). The text will be in English, French, German, and Italian, and the body of the work will consist of carefully authenticated portraits of every warship of any fighting value whatever.

Madme Sarah Bernhardt (says the *Daily News* Paris correspondent) wished to play at Strasburg, but the Statthalter has refused to licence a performance in which she would take the leading parts. He said that he would be sorry indeed to make her contradict herself by authorising her. She refused three or four years ago to appear at Berlin, and registered a vow never to appear in Germany. However, as ladies have a right to change their minds, he would give her leave to play in Strasburg, but on one condition—that of performing first in some German theatre. Madame Bernhardt declines to do this. Since she cannot first play before her "compatriots" at Strasburg, she will keep the vow she made against Germany.

On September 15 the Lord Mayor sent a further remittance of £7,000 to the Viceroy of India from the Mansion House Fund for the relief of the famine sufferers. This makes the total amount remitted to India £568,000. The fund, which will be finally closed at the end of September, amounts to about £646,500.

Explosives are generally said to be useful for drawing down rain. It seems that Nature is reversed in Austria, however, where a vine-owner is recently said to have successfully applied them to ward off approaching storms from his vines. The district in question is Windisch-Freistritz, in the Bacher mountains, where very destructive hailstorms prevail, and the enterprising grower planted a battery of morters on each of six projecting peaks covering his land. When a black cloud came up all the batteries were fired simultaneously by signal whereupon the cloud opened like a funnel and expanded until it disappeared. So say the chronicles.

Mr. Barnes, the secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, has in conversation with a reporter at Newcastle, made some statements in reply to the letter in the *Times* of Sept. 10, which dealt with the financial position of the society. He contradicted some of the writer's statements, offered explanations in reply to others, and added that the funds do not depend on fixed payments, as levies could be made to almost any extent. It was, therefore, absurd to apply ordinary actuarial standards to benefit funds of this character.

The news has reached Madrid of the capture by the Cuban insurgents of the town of Victoria de las Lunas. The news has caused great excitement, and a special meeting of the Spanish Cabinet was held the other night to consider the event.

A Reuter's telegram from Stettin says that the first of the three new cruisers ordered by the Chinese Government was launched at the Vulkan shipbuilding yards, on Sept. 15, in presence of Shu-King-Chen, and Chinese Minister at Berlin, who performed the naming ceremony. The vessel received the name of Hai Yong.

In pursuance of the plan for the reform of the currency, an Imperial Ukase has been issued at St. Petersburg, limiting the future issue of paper money from the State Bank and requiring that up to 600,000,000 roubles it must be secured by a gold guarantee of at least half the issue, and after the amount by a full guarantee of gold.

The fever, apparently an extreme form of influenza, which has been raging for many months in the district of Merv, is (says Reuters' St. Petersburg correspondent) claiming fewer victims at the present time ; but its virulence has increased rather than lessened. It leaves behind it the most serious maladies, such as affections of the heart, with dropsy paralysis, and contraction of the limbs. Typhus has appeared among the troops of the garrison of Kramovodsk, and there is much mortality from it.

The *Strand Musical Magazine* for September is a remarkable sixpenny worth of first-rate and most various music, calculated to appeal not less to the performer on a grand piano than to the performer on the cottage pianette.

A sensational statement has reached Berlin from Aix-la-Chapelle. The Heir Presumptive to the Austrian Throne, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand d' Este, has, it is said, been secretly married in London to a certain Fraulein Husmann, a young lady from Kohlscheid, in that district. A brother of the lady is a Catholic priest at Ruhrort, while another is a cloth merchant of Essen, who, however, gave up his business some time ago. The young couple who are said to have made each other's acquaintance at Essen, where she was a lady help, are (says the "Daily News's" correspondent) said to have already left for Antwerp. The Archduke Franz Ferdinand, it will be remembered, represented the Austrian Court at the Queen's Jubilee. He is the eldest son of the late Archduke Charles Louis, the Emperor's eldest brother, and should the statement be confirmed, he has now forfeited his right to the Throne, and his brother, the Archduke Otto, will become presumptive. It must be added that the report has not yet been confirmed from authoritative quarters, but it is at any rate significant that the Archduke has not been present at the festivities in Hungary in honour of the Emperor William.

The Bahamas seem to be starting upon an era of commercial prosperity. An increase in the value of of £22,500, or over 12 per cent ; an increase in exports of £15,000, or about the same precentage ; an increase in revenue of nearly £9,000 ; in expenditure of but £4500, and a surplus of £5,000—these are some of the details that go to prove our contention. A sinking fund has been established in connection with the public debt while the other new items of expenditure have been chiefly concerned with public works. Agriculture suffered somewhat last year owing to the excessive drought. Still, matters are progressing satisfactorily. Although the sisal fibre industry has not quite come up to expectations, and even Mr. Chamberlain is reported to have abandoned his sisal plantation, yet it has attained the dignity of a special Colonial report, and is thought to promise fairly well.

## MATRIMONY AND THE EMOTIONS.

### MRS. STEEL'S REPLY TO MISS MARIE CORELLI.

Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, writing to the Lady's Realm on the Modern Marriage Market, says :—Personally I confess myself unable to see the slightest difference in the principles on which marriages are made nowadays and those on which they were made a hundred—two hundred—five hundred years ago ; briefly, since chivalry beguiled the world from the straight path of duty. The theory of marriage, as set forth by Western civilisation, has practically remained the same for centuries ; such theory being simply that the feeling passion, emotion—call it what you will—which we designate as Love—with a big L—is the only reason which an honourably man or modest woman can possibly admit, even to themselves as a reason for marriage. The girl who gives herself for exchange in pure passion is quite as mercenary as the one who sells herself for gold. A market is therefore inevitable under our present system. We must either say that marriage is honourable in all if we get an equivalent which satisfies our personal ideals, or we must say that neither for love nor for money have men and women the right to enter into a contract which only concerns themselves for a few short years, but which may influence the world for generations. Why should we extol the man or woman who says openly, "I expect 'Love to teach me exquisite joys'—to bring our lives into resounding tune and harmony, so that all the world shall seem full of luscious song—I wish to appropriate to myself that sense and benefit that which personally makes 'my life worth living—feel that I must have that 'kiss and no other on my lips,' that hand and no other to caress me,'" ?

I shall be told, of course (proceeds Mrs. Steel), that I have utterly failed to grasp the very idea of love ; that I am confusing it with passion. I do not think I am, if the latter word is meant to carry even a suspicion of blame with it. Briefly, it is one thing to fall in love—to be, let us say, very much in love ; another to think that it is not only a pleasant but a virtuous act. As a matter of fact, it is a very common-place, a very natural one. In many cases such love may prove quite a safe guide ; but it is not a virtue to yield obedience to the instinct, as if it were the voice of God. Yet that it is so, is the teaching which nine-tenths of us, almost give to our girls. Nay, more ! It is the universal teaching to both sexes on this point. Take up the most sentimental fiction of the English school, or the most realistic of the French, and you will find them alike in this underlying assumption that the attraction of sex for sex is something praiseworthy. In the former the mutual self-sufficiency of hero and heroine, when it dawns upon them that they are really in love with each other, would be unbearable if it were not comic. And if Providence is kind enough to endow their superiors in age with a few sensible doubts, the young people almost burst with importance over the discovery that the course of true love never did run smooth. The same thing is observable in the realistic novel. The blind little god's arrow is sufficient excuse for murdering one's grandmother, to say nothing of one's lawful wife. No doubt the treatment of this theory differs, but a careful reader can scarcely avoid coming to the conclusion that the emotion which leads, in the sentimental novel—after an intolerable amount of strong love-making—to wedding bells, is virtually the same as that which culminates in the necessity for propriety to use the "candle, the bell, and the book."

The drama, in both, begins on the old classical lines ; youth, propinquity, an all-absorbing selfishness, a mental and bodily exaltation which is intoxicating as wine. Now, if this be so, the wrong—if wrong there be—must be in the end which differentiates the two similar beginnings. But if the end in both be a purely personal gratification, it is hard to see why one should be blessed and the other cursed. Still harder is it for any society to govern the law and say, as the advocates of "all for love and the world well lost" theory do say, that you may seek the happiness of personal self-gratification through the mind, but not through the body ; through the sensual pleasures which can be bought by love, and not through those which are to be bought by money. The distinction is a purely arbitrary one. Self lies at the bottom of both decisions. Of course the retort will once more be that I fail to understand what love with a big L means, and that, even admitting the earthly element, which must count for something, there still remains the mental sympathy—the fitness, the oneness, which needs to be stood by each other, to do the best for each other in every way, which is the essence of real love. Undoubtedly it is. So much so, that I retort, in my turn, by asking why this should need the sanction of an ephemeral passion ? Why, briefly, should it be right for a woman to crave a luscious song, and wrong for her to be content with the still small voice of, an approving conscience ? Why should she be allowed to forget duty in pleasure and forbidden to forget pleasure in duty ? Women have not so learnt their rights, their privileges, their duties, in those Eastern lands on which I am best acquainted. There, hidden under a thousand blemishes, a million deaths still lingers the great truth—so unpalatable to our Western civilisation—that man and woman stands related, not to each other, but to the Immortality of their race—that immortality which comes to the world through the generations of men and women who are born into right relations, when love, when error has obscured so much, marriage is not a purely personal matter, as it with us ; it is a duty to the race. I am not, however, going to advocate the Indian system here (with child-marriage, female infanticide, and salt thrown in as make-weights)—though my personal experience is that, even with polygamy superadded, the percentage of rational happiness derived from wifehood and motherhood is as high in India as it is in England. I only wish with all diffidence to ask each thinking woman if our present ideal of what justifies marriage does not put it into dangerous proximity with something that is not marriage. To use one and the same bell for weddings and exorcisms is confusing to the unlearned which has but the one sense of hearing ; yet if we admit the sanctifying power of mere emotion, it seems to me impossible to avoid so using it. For experience—everyday experience of the world—teaches us that it is impossible even for the principals themselves to tell beforehand whether the love which prompts their marriage will stand its strain. They may hope it so, wish it so, pray that it may be so ; but very few men—or women either, for that matter—could truthfully say, as they stand at the altar, that they never felt a similar emotion before, or predict that they would never feel it again. Whatever the theory of twin souls may have done towards personal happiness, it has certainly not enabled us to rise one hair's breadth higher in regard to social and conjugal morality than those who hold marriage to be a thing apart from love. . . .

"Try," says Marie Corelli, in her eloquent appeal to feel, to comprehend, to learn the responsibilities invested in womanhood. Never was more admirable advice given ; but why stultify it by setting as the highest responsibility the duty of "being kissed" as she likes to be kissed, caressed as she likes to be caressed, of giving herself "without any consideration whatever to her pre-elected lover" ? Would it not be better advice to bid our daughters claim that right of reasonable judgment which Lady Jeune excuses in the much-abused mother—the right of remembering "that there are wider considerations in marriage than the present happiness of two people, since the destinies of unborn children have to be considered" ? It seems almost incredible that at this time of day it should be necessary to insist on such a truism. The changing conditions of woman's life in this nineteenth century of ours make it imperative that some more certain guide should be chosen than that which leads alike to the church and to the penitentiary.

We must (concludes the brilliant authoress of "On the Face of the Waters") go back to what our Eastern sisters have never left ; we must, if we would be good mothers—a sanction which there is grave danger, in this age of individualism, will soon be lost sight of altogether. Men have already a most lost their fatherhood, from the very extent of their personal freedom in regard to it ; and though this is not the place in which to discuss that aspect of the question, the fact that this is so must fill the minds of the thoughtful among us with dread, lest the emancipation of women should lead to a like loss of the highest function of humanity. For it is the highest. The Angel of the Annunication carries to woman the most honourable of all messages gives her the most noble mission she can have. For she would still wait for the child that shall be born—for its greatest poet, its greatest statesman, its great philanthropist ; briefly, for the man who shall right the wrong in all times, all places. And it is to the thought of that child which is to come, that child with its message of peace through self-sacrifice, lying in its mother's arms—perhaps in our own—that we women must look for the solution of many a problem which now vexes the world and us. As of old, the purification of the Temple will come through that message of Annunciation ; but to do that the band of the Messiah must overthrow the seats of them that sell doves, as well as the tables of the money-changers.

The Dingley Tariff seems to have entirely overcome the not very aggressive sense of veracity possessed by the ordinary traveller when face to face with a customs house officer. It seems that it has become the regular thing for the returning traveller to assure the New York authorities that he is bringing nothing into the States which he did not take out, and we fancy the custom house will be puzzled to prove the contrary. Even a declaration on leaving the country would not do much good, as the intending smuggler would only declare that he already possessed what he intended to get.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair, on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle. Wholesale Depot : 33, Farringdon Road, London.

## THE INDIAN FRONTIER CRISIS.

### DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FROM ENGLAND.

The 2nd East Lancashire Regiment left Aldershot for India on Sept. 10. The march had an enthusiastic send-off. No fewer than five bands played the regiment to the station.

The following officers embarked on the hired Transport Nubia, at Southampton on Sept. 15 and 16, for Bombay :—2nd East Lancashire Regt. : Majors A. G. Watson, M. W. Hattye, W. G. Hamilton, D.S.O. ; Capts T. H. F. Pearse, F. B. MacAlpine, H. J. Martin, J. H. Anderson ; Lieuts. A. A. Sanders, E. R. Collins, E. F. Rutter, W. J. Haddington, T. S. Lambert, A. C. Allenby, J. Russell, E. C. Lonsdale ; Sec. Lieuts. G. Seabrooke, W. E. Richardson, G. Hargreave ; Lt.-Adjt. H. F. Witherod ; Lieut. and Quar. W. A. Webb, 4th Dragoon Guards : Capt. C. M. E. Brinkley, 5th Dragoon Guards : Lieut. B. G. Clay, 4th Hussars : Lieut. W. E. Long, 9th Lancers : Capt. H. F. W. Stanley ; Lieuts. E. H. Allhusen, S. H. J. S. Smyth, Rob Hussars : Lieut. H. L. Acland-Troyte, 1st Bedford : Lieut. E. L. de S. Thorpe, Army Medical Staff : Brig. Surg. Lt.-Col. J. M. Beamish ; Surg.-Capts. D. Hennessy, T. McCulloch, 11th Hussars : Capt. E. S. G. Harrison ; Lieut. G. T. Williams, 16th Lancers ; Lieut. E. Bagwell-Purefoy ; Sec. Lieut. Hon. C. M. Evans-Freke, 18th Hussars ; Lieut. J. H. Gosselin, 19th Hussars : Lieut. G. A. Egerton ; Sec. Lieut. L. K. D'Arcy, 1st Royal Highlanders : Major St. G. E. W. Burton ; Sec. Lieut. S. H. Eden. Acting Ch. of E. Chaplain Rev. R. C. M. Rouse ; Acting R. C. Chaplain Rev. F. McCarrick.

The following officers embarked per P. and O. s.s. Britannia on Sept. 17.

Royal Engineers : Lieuts. W. A. S. Kincaird, H. G. de Mesnilbey ; Sec. Lieut. F. R. H. Eustace, Bombay Ordnance ; Lieut. A. E. Wickham, Royal Artillery ; Majors P. H. Enthoven, J. H Balguy ; Capts. G. Calvert, R. F. Ellice ; Lieuts. E. L. Tomlins J. E. H. Young, J. T. Macdougall ; Sec. Lieuts. W. H. Bartholomew, H. F. Scoffern, R. I. M. ; Sub-Lieut C. O. Campbell. 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry : Sec. Lieut. R. M. D. Fox, 1st Sault Lancashire Regt : Sec. Lieut. W. H. S. Hosley. 1st Scottish Rifles : Sec. Lieut. E. de L. Hayes, 2nd Suffolk Regt. : Lieut. R. G. Hopkins, 2nd Durham Light Infantry : Lieut. A. S. Way, 2nd Highland Light Infantry : Lieut. L. B. C. Bridge ; Sec. Lieut. R. G. C. Chichester, 1st Dorsetshire Regt. : Quar. (Hon. Lieut.) J. D. Bennett ; Sec. Lieut. Quar. (Hon. Lieut.) H. Marsdelen, 1st Devonshire Regt. : Major M. C. Curry, Army Medical Staff : Surg.-Capt. J. G. McNaught, 9th Lancers : Sec. Lieuts. Lord F. Blackwood, R. H. E. Abadie, Unattached List : R. Garratt, Unattached List, for Staff Corps : Sec. Lieuts. P. N. Craigie, C. D. Hrodies, P. Gilchrist, B. C. Graham, H. S. E. Franklin, V. Percy-Smith.

### THE RUSSIAN FORCES IN TRANSCASPIA.

Lieutenant-General Kuropatkin, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces in Transcaspia, has suddenly brought his furlough to a close after an interview with the Emperor, and returns at once to his Central Asiatic headquarters. "Whether," writes a *Daily News* correspondent, "there be any foundation for the report that his Excellency's immediate and premature return to his command is in connection with present events on the north-western frontier of British India, I cannot, of my own knowledge say ; but in military circles the report obtains credible currency. For a week or two past certain military authorities have been urging the necessity of Russia's maintaining a very observant attitude on her Central Asian frontier, in face of the existent situation in north-western India, and of the uncertainty of coming events in Afghanistan. An order from the Russian War office, issued a few days ago, commands the immediate formation of two extra battalions of sappers to be added to the Transcaspian forces. Ostensibly—that is, according to the wording of the War Minister's rescript—the special and immediate purpose of the formation of these extra sapper battalions is "the exploitation of the military railway extension in Transcaspia, upon which it is especially desirable to concentrate the largest possible amount of active labour."

### PROFESSOR VAMBERY INTERVIEWED.

Professor Vambery has been interviewed by the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post*, who asked him if he thought it probable or possible that the present Mussulman on the Indian frontier has been encouraged or even stirred up by the Sultan ?

M. Vambery replied comprehensively, but without hesitation :—"It is certain that the religious Sultan, like his predecessors, has always had an eye fixed on Mohammedan Asia. Formerly the Sultans used to send emissaries into all parts of Afghanistan to keep up the close ties which existed between Turkey and the Sheriffs Mohammadan. The present Sultan, Abdul Hamid, is a very clever and very capable sovereign. He has been only too capable, in fact," added M. Vambery, "since he revealed himself an autocratic tyrant, hostile to every idea of liberty, and acting in a way which makes it impossible for Europeans to feel any sympathy for him. He intends to injure England, no doubt, whenever he has an opportunity of so doing—of that I am perfectly convinced. I should add that in this desire he is alone. His people are not with him. Abdul Hamid sends from time to time emissaries in whom he has absolute confidence into all the countries where Mussulmans are to be found, to keep up and, if necessary, to establish lasting relations between them and himself, the representative of Mohammed. And these special ambassadors go not only to India and Afghanistan, but also to Africa Algeria, Tunis, Morocco—everywhere. In short, with the mission to cement the unity of Islam. But," continued Professor Vambery, "as to the likelihood of the present rising against the English in a large portion of India being due to the influence of the Sultan—well, no, I do not believe it. The people in revolt are barbarous tribesmen. They have no object, no intentions, no head, no organisation—a people, in a word, living by rapine, and acting from narrow minded and base motives. On such a people the influence of the Sultan would be almost non-existent, and he has probably not even attempted to exercise it. I am convinced that the English will easily put down the rising, for which there are numerous precedents, and which is not more important than the old border wars in which they had to engage against tribes who made incursions into their territory."

## ANGLO-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP.

The Berlin *Neueste Nachrichten* announces that the Empress Frederick has transmitted to the Emperor William a magnificent album containing photographs of the Jubilee festivities in London and the Naval Review at Spithead. The journal adds that the album is a gift from Queen Victoria, and contains a dedication from her Majesty to her grandson. It is also reported that the Kaiser is to pay a strictly private visit to Queen Victoria at Balmoral shortly.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* has had an interview with a personage in high authority in Berlin, who, speaking of the relations between Germany and England, stated that officially they had improved. Little, he added, was to be judged from the attacks which appeared in the newspapers. It was Germany's interest to keep Great Britain from joining France and Russia, and in order to do this she would cultivate terms of friendship with her.

At a meeting of the Berlin section of the Colonial Society, on Sept. 13, Herr von Kusserow, formerly Prussian Minister in Hamburg, delivered an address on "The Question of the Navy," in which he insisted on the necessity of a strong fleet, able to defend the national honour in all parts of the world. German diplomacy, if it were skilfully conducted, would always endeavour to avoid a quarrel with Great Britain. But if such a conflict ever occurred Germany would have to look for allies among the other Powers which would estimate the value of an alliance with the German Empire with reference to its strength as a naval Power. A resolution was afterwards carried declaring the necessity of a navy worthy of Germany's position as a Great Power, of her foreign commerce, and of her Colonial development.

The *Kolnische Zeitung* has published a long article entitled "Germany and England," in which it says that the latest state of war between England and Germany threatens to become chronic, and complains bitterly of the sensitiveness of certain English papers. The writer then reckons up England's sins against Prussia—the fury of the British Press in 1814, when Prussia laid her hand on Saxony, and in 1855 and 1863 because Prussia would not fight England's battles with Russia for her ; England's sympathy with Denmark in 1866, with Austria in 1866, and with France in 1870—and exhorts England, now that it is so evident that the Dual Alliance does not intend to pluck its fruits in Europe, but in Africa and Asia, no longer to let hatred and anger blind her eyes, but to forget what she cannot change, and adjust herself advantageously to the new situation. He believes that the end of the present troubles in India will be the increase of England's power, but warns the British not to forget Lord Beaconsfield's warning that Great Britain is, first and foremost, a Mahomedan Power. He quotes a recent statement by the London *Standard* of the gravity of the Asiatic situation, to the effect that the long-postponed crisis in Afghanistan might come when the Amir exchanged the joys of this world for Paradise, and the Russians judged that the time had arrived to march over the Oxus to Balkh, or from the Caucasus to Herat :—"Should the conflagration break out there or farther east, Germany would have a word to say in the regulation of things after the war ; and it might happen that in remembrance of the railings of the English Press against us and the Emperor, this word might not sound pleasant in England's ears. . . . It is not our intention to sue for love, still less to win England to join the Triple Alliance—it is to be hoped that no German statesman will ever undertake to chain Germany to Great Britain's fate."

The *Daily Chronicle's* Berlin correspondent understands that next session the Reichstag Bill for the payment of extra subsidies to steamship lines trading with the Far East will be reintroduced.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* repudiates the authenticity of the alleged interview with Prince Bismarck which appeared in the *Gaulois* of Sept. 7.

## ASSOCIATION OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

The Association of Chambers of Commerce opened the proceedings of a special meeting at Middlesbrough, on Sept. 14.

Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., the president, in returning thanks, said that in reference to the question of colonial relations between the Mother Country and the Colonies, after the recent action of her Majesty's Government he did not know that they need spend much time over the resolution on the paper in regard to that question. Some months ago Mr. Gardner, our Consul at Amoy, with very great public spirit and evidently with great trouble, collected and sent to the Executive a large book containing 400 or 500 designs for trade marks which would, in his judgment, be popular with the Chinese, and by the adoption of which considerable development of our business with China might be hoped for. As president of the associated chambers he had received from the President of the Board of Trade two circular letters with regard to the establishment of a commercial industrial committee. (Cheers.) The committee would meet on Tuesday, Oct. 12, at the Board of Trade offices, and would be very glad to receive evidence from the gentlemen of that association. The last subject he would deal with was the suggestion of the President of the Board of Trade that the association should co-operate with the Government in the proposal to send out a delegate to inquire into the tariff and trade of Central and South America. By making the proposition the Government had taken a very important step. They had thus recognised the authority of that association. The Government had come to the conclusion that it would be advisable to send out a commissioner, and he had to ask that the meeting if they were prepared to support that proposal.

Mr. Firth (Heckmondwike) thought it very necessary that consuls should be wholly employed in looking after British interests.

In answer to an inquiry the President said he could not give any trustworthy estimate of the cost, because he understood that the Government had not finally decided themselves as to how many ports the commissioner should visit.

Mr. John Jenking (Swansea) thought the Government ought to take the cost and responsibility of making the necessary inquiries and give the associated chambers as much information as possible. It would be for the different trades to wind out special men versed in their different trades to teach and to educate those particular trades. Some time ago when they were threatened with American traffic an effort was made to send men out to teach the Japanese and Indians and others how to to use tin plates. They utterly failed to raise the necessary subscription, and they found that the majority of manufacturers said, "Let a few manufacturers go to the expense of sending out competent men to teach the natives how to use tin plates, and let us derive the benefit." He did not think it was possible to get over the difficulty unless they induced the Government to take the matter in hand. The expense to the Government would be very, very small, and it would be money well laid out and money to which every taxpayer throughout the kingdom would willingly contribute. It was ultimately decided that the associated chambers should send out delegates in connection with the Government commissioners. Sir Courtenay Boyle suggested that arrangements as to further details be left with the executive council and the Board of trade. Mr. Willons (London) concurred ; and the President announced that course would be pursued.

Sir Courtenay Boyle, speaking subsequently, congratulated the chambers on the attitude they had adopted with respect to the invitation of the President of the Board of Trade.

On Sept. 20, Mr. Wilson, representing South of Scotland Chambers submitted a resolution that a deputation, consisting of the President and members of the Executive Council, should wait on the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Postmaster-General to lay before them the earnest wish of the Chambers for the establishment of Imperial penny postage, and to urge the appointment of an independent committee to ascertain what obsticles exist to carrying out the desired object. Mr. Wilson, whose suggestions were warmly approved, said similar resolutions had been before their conferences a good many years, but he believed this would be the last time a speech on it was certain that there would be nothing to do in the immediate future. There was over £300,000 earmarked by the Post Office for a reduction of "all world" postage, and the demand that they made was that half this money should be used for the establishment of Imperial penny postage.

—The resolution was carried.—The conference afterwards passed a resolution practically condemning the telephone services, and urging the Government to take the whole system into their hands instead of working with the National Telephone Company. Several speakers expressed the opinion that the service could never be improved while it was under the dual control of the Post Office and a public company. A protest was also made against the Post Office practice of charging for addresses on telegrams, and it was agreed that four words should be allowed to go free. The meeting also urged the extension of telegraphic communication to rural districts where possible. A resolution was afterwards passed in favour of the compulsory introduction of the metric system of weights and measures and the compulsory teaching of the system in all schools under Government control.

## A DARING AND SUCCESSFUL SWINDLER.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Sept. 15 (says the *Evening Standard*), the Common Serjeant passed a sentence of five years' penal servitude on a very daring, and only too successful, swindler.

The convict, a man named Hamlyn, carried on a bussiness in Holborn under the name of "Miller and Steele." The attention of the police was directed to the operations of this firm as being of a gaming and betting character, and a raid was made upon the premises, when unexpected discoveries were made. A mass of documentary and other evidence was found which, when supplemented by further inquiries showed that Hamlyn, who is not yet thirty years of age had spent the greater part of his life in the perpetration of wholesale frauds. He appears to have carried on several distinct forms of swinding, either simultaneously or in rapid alternation, so as to yield the maximum of gain with the minimum of risk. His fortunes were temporarily submerged by a sentence of five months' imprisonment with hard labour, which he underwent more than ten years ago for cheque frauds. But he was soon riding again on the crest of the wave. He threw himself into the "missing word" competition, inviting competitors to send their solutions and their money to a number of different offices which he kept up abroad, and, of course, appropriated the proceeds to his own use and benefit. His chef d'œuvre, however, was the "Perfection System of Investment," the details of which were worked out with such laborious ingenuity, that in one case alone fifty witnesses had to be called with a view to establish his guilt. The fact that the prosecution did not shrink from the task of calling them, and of taking whatever other step were necessary to secure a conviction, is calculated to teach swindlers of Hamlyn's type a salutary lesson. They purposely make the track of their operations as devious and complex as possible, in order to discourage or baffle pursuit. A demonstration of the will and the power of the law to bring them to justice, in spite of this, is all the more satisfactory, as it is the only deterrent of which the case admits. The profits to be derived from frauds of this kind are enormous—Hamlyn was stated to have made sixty thousand pounds by his peculations—and to have lived the life of a country gentleman, with servants and four or five horses—and their permanence, but for the action of the law, is assured by the perennial gullibility of large sections of the community.

## EGYPTIAN TROOPS AT BERBER.

The Egyptian troops under General Hunter have occupied Berber. Two gunboats have captured fourteen Dervish grain laden barges at Ed Dameh, thirty miles further south, at the junction of the Atbara with the Nile.

The camp at Merawi (says a Reuter despatch) is well arranged and clean, the regular soldiers being all housed in mud huts, as well as a certain number of civilians. A few cafes have been established by Greeks. The camp is strongly garrisoned, and fort works have been thrown up. Major-General Rundle commands in the absence of Sir Herbert Kitchener.

The following is the present position of affairs :—Along the river garrisons are established at Dongola, El Debbeh, Korti, Merawi, Abu Hamed, and Berber. Above Abu Hamed there are five gunboats. A series of screen posts held by friendlies, has been established extending right across the Bayuda desert and completely covering the river. The Gukdul wells are held by Jaalin tribesmen. In addition to these outposts, the whole of the tribes in the desert are friendly and have received arms from the Government. The Dervishes are in strong force at Metammeh. They are busy at the present moment making defences at Shabluka, and also hold a post in the Gabra Desert. General Hunter despatched two gunboats to pursue the Dervishes who were retreating from Berber. They overtook the enemy at Ed Dameh. Some shots were fired, and the Dervishes fled into the desert, abandoning fourteen boats laden with stores. Osman Digna is reported to be on the banks of the Atbara River. One hundred and sixty-five miles of railway have now been completed. Captain Prince Francis of Teck has been appointed cavalry staff officer.

The telegraph line has now reached Abu Hamad and is being pushed forward towards Berber.

A Spotless Complexion.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples. Blemishes. Irrit

## THE TRADE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

THE replies to the despatch sent by the Colonial and Indian Secretaries to the Governors of the Colonies and the Indian Viceroy, with the object of ascertaining the extent to which the generally alleged displacement of British by foreign goods was really taking place, were issued on Sept. 14 in the form of a blue-book. The imports into the Colonies affected by foreign competition are in average value about 33 per cent. of the whole, and in India 20 per cent. In 1885, exclusive of India, the value of the Colonial imports from foreign countries was nearly 20 per cent. of the whole, in 1890 not quite 25 per cent, and in 1894—when there was a considerable fall in the total value—not far from 32 per cent The main general conclusions to be drawn from the replies are, Mr. Alexander, Harris of the Colonial Office, says, as follows :

1. In the best class of goods and in the capacity to put the best possible article on a market which requires it, the British manufacturer and the term generally to mean the manufacturer from the United Kingdom) is still supreme.

2. There are exceptions to the above rule, chiefly in the case of machinery and tools of certain patterns, and in favour of the United States. Nor in these particular lines the Canadian manufacturer is often a successful competitor with those of the United States.

3. A great portion of the general Colonial market is not a market for the best class of goods, and in proportion as cheap and finished imitations of such goods can be put on the market, the trade will go away to the producers of such imitations. This, as shown above, is precisely where the foreign manufacturer is coming in.

4. There is some danger that where the trade goes to foreign competitors in the cheap goods just mentioned a certain proportion of the better class of trade may also be diverted eventually.

Canada has the first place in the bulky volume, which runs to the extent of 600 pages. The Earl of Aberdeen, in a letter dated June, 21st 1897, forwards the Minute of the Privy Council submitting a report of the Minister of Trade and Commerce on the questions covered by the despatch. The latter says :—

While trade between Canada and the various countries from which she imports good shows a large aggregate increase in 1894 over 1884, such increase has been to a certain extent general with them all, with the exception of the United States, which shows a slight falling off ; the figures at the same time show the increased trade with the United Kingdom to have been greater than from any other country, yet there has been a larger percentage of increase from such countries as France, Germany, Italy, Holland, Belgium, China, and Japan than from the United Kingdom. . . . Increase which unquestionably has arisen largely through the importation of such goods as small wares, and what would be termed in America "notions, of which large quantities come principally from Germany and France. . . . This increase in the class of goods referred to has been brought about by persistent personal intercourse between the seller and the purchaser, the day having gone by when an extended trade can be built up and carried on by means of a two-penny-half penny postage stamp.

The report from the Receiver-General's Office in Barbuda shows that the articles imported from the United States of America far exceed in value those imported from any other foreign country, and consist, in a great measure, of animals such as horses, oxen, cows, and sheep, most of the oxen being imported by contractors for supplying beef to Her Majesty's naval and military forces in this command ; of flour and its various manufactures ; of smoked and salted provisions, such as hams, bacon, and beef ; of cheese and sugar, and indeed of almost every variety of articles used for food.

In the Bahamas the United States again takes the lead, about three-fourths of the import trade of the Colony being with that country and less than one-fourth with the United Kingdom.

The causes for this state of things are that the articles required in daily life by the bulk of the labouring population are produced more cheaply in the United States than in the United Kingdom taking the absolute prime cost to the buyer, and that the article themselves of similar grade are better in quality and design, and are more conveniently packed. The wants and convenience of the consumer (which are sometimes forgotten) ultimately decide what he will buy.

The returns from Jamaica show that with the exception of Germany and the United States the foreign import trade of that island is so insignificant that it need not be taken into account for the purposes of the inquiry. As regards the trade from Germany, not only is the volume of it small, but the increase is more apparent than real. Still, there is ample indication that German exporters are on the alert, and that German trade will quickly spread through any wider opening that may be given.

In Barbados very little displacement, it is reported, has taken place, as nearly all manufactured articles continue to come from the United Kingdom. Trinidad complains of the packing system, and arrangements adopted by the British trader, which "are too often of a nature to disgust the most patient customer, and drive away trade." In British Guiana it is only British machinery which is being displaced. In Hong Kong it appears that a steady, though not strikingly large displacement of British goods has been taking place for some years—but that not many great staples have been seriously effected. The competition of Japan, however, threatens to assume serious proportions in the not-far-distant future.

## TERRIBLE STRIKE INCIDENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

AN encounter, attended by lamentable consequences, occurred near Hazelton (Pa.), on Sept. 10, between a number of striking miners, mostly of Polish and Slav origin, and a posse of sheriff's deputies. A large party of the miners started to march from Hazelton to Lattimer with the object of inducing the miners there to join the strike movement. On the outskirts of Lattimer they were met by the Sheriff of Luzerne county and a number of deputies. On the Sheriff's calling on them to disperse the strikers halted, but stood their ground. The officer read the Riot Act. A low murmuring was heard in their ranks, and the strikers once more began to move forward, when the Sheriff again bade them stop. A moment later a shot was struck, and the deputy-sheriff then fired on the mob. Eleven of their number fell dead and fifty others were wounded, of whom nine have since died. It is stated that the Sheriff bears no marks of violence, but one of the deputies received a shot in the arm. The inhabitants of Luzerne county generally condemn the outrage, and the feeling among the labour element is extremely bitter. At the instance of the United Hungarian Societies warrants have been issued for the arrest of the sheriff and 102 deputies alleged to have been concerned in the shooting of the strikers. All except five of the dead and wounded were shot in the back. A search of the bodies has revealed one revolver and one small knife.

On Sept. 13 a band of strikers, headed by a number of women, attempted to prevent the miners at a colliery near Pittsburg from working, and came into collision with the Sheriff's deputies, who succeeded in stopping them and arrested four of the women.

## THE BANK AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

### IMPORTANT PROPOSAL.

THE half-yearly Court of the shareholders of the Bank of England was held on September 16,—Mr. H. C. Smith ( the Governor ) said that the net profits for the half-year ending Aug. 31 last were £731,784 13s. 9d. making the amount of the rest on that date £3,742,307 8s. 10d., and after providing a dividend of 5 per cent. the rest will be £3,014,657 8s. 10d. Proposals had been laid before the Government by the United States and France by which this country might increase the use of silver as a contribution towards an international agreement, and which, while in no way affecting the gold standard, might enable the mints of France and America to resume the free mintage of silver. Among these proposals was one asking the Bank to hold amount of silver permissible under the Act of 1844 as against its note The Government consulted him and he wrote a letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, saying that the Bank of England was prepared to carry out what is laid down as permissible in the Bank Charter—namely, to hold one-fifth of the bullion held against the note issue in silver ; provided always that the French mint is again open for the free coinage of silver, and that the prices at which silver is procurable and saleable are satisfactory.

The motion authorising the dividend of five per cent. was then put, and agreed to, and a vote of thanks was accorded to the Governor.

Referring to the announcement in the *Times* that the Bank of England had consented to hold one-fifth of its reserve in silver, the Berlin *National Zeitung* of Sept. 13 says :—"The unfavourable reception given to the announcement by all the organs of British trade leaves no room for doubt as to the opinion of British business men in the matter and the ultimate fate of the latest American attempt to secure for silver-mine owners, with the aid of Europe, a rise in silver as a reward for their support of the McKinley Tariff policy and to keep the North American Silver party in good humour."

"WINE," we are told, "is made of many things —sometimes even of grapes," but a sorrowing and sceptical age has of late been in doubt even of as much. The wine-drinker may, however, drive a crumb of comfort from the fact that 328,000 dozen of champagne from the district were sent to England in the early part of last year. Of course, this by no means represents the actual consumption of hotel 'champagne' in England ; but it is gratifying to find that the chemists have not altogether played 'old gooseberry' with the production of the real article.

## THE LANDING OF ST. AUGUSTINE.

THE celebration of the thirteenth centenary of the landing of St. Augustine in England was commenced on September 10. The Benedictine monastery on the West Cliff at Ramsgate overlooks the traditional scene of the saint's disembarkation, and this has been the centre of a notable gathering. The Bishops of Southwark officiated on Sept. 11 as Pontifical High Mass, and a sermon was preached by the Abbot on the life of St. Augustine. In the afternoon Cardinal Perraud preached at the Oratory, South Kensington, whence on Sept. 12, there was a special thanksgiving service in which Cardinal Vaughan and Cardinal Perraud took part, the sermon being preached by the latter. The Pope has addressed to Cardinal Vaughan a letter expressing his hearty approval of the celebration, and remarking that the Roman Catholics of England, though comparatively few in number, can alone claim the privilege of being the "sons and disciples of St. Augustine. On Sept. 13 Pontifical High Mass was celebrated in the morning at St. Augustine's Church, Ramsgate, and in the evening a meeting was held, under the auspices of the Catholic Truth Society, in the Granville Hall, when Cardinal Vaughan delivered an address describing Augustine's mission, the connection of the Gallic Church with the undertaking, the Christianisation of England under Augustine and his successors, and the exertions which Leo XIII. is now making, like his predecessor Gregory the Great, to recover England to the Roman Catholic faith. Cardinal Vaughan also called attention to the proposition, recently agreed to at the Lambeth Conference of Anglican prelates, emphasising "the Divine purpose of visible unity amongst Christians as a fact of revelation." At the close of the Cardinal's address it was resolved to send a message to the Pope thanking him for establishing "by brief, an arch-confraternity of prayers and good works for the reunion of Great Britain with the Apostolic See." On Sept. 14 an impressive ceremony was held in a large tent pitched at Ebbsfleet, near Ramsgate, and between four and five thousand persons assembled. A procession was formed of various religious orders of England, including forty Benedictines, successors of those accompanying St. Augustine, representatives of all the Cathedral Chapters, including the Bishops and Archbishops in copes and mitres, followed by Cardinal Vaughan in full pontificals, and the Cardinal of Autun, and marched round the spot where St. Augustine landed. Mass according to Pontifical rite having been celebrated by Cardinal Vaughan, a prayer for the Queen followed, and a letter was read conveying the blessing of the Pope. The Mayor and Corporation of Ramsgate were present at the celebration. On Sept. 15 the Roman Catholic Bishops, English and foreign, visited Canterbury and were shown over the Cathedral by Dean Farrar and Canon Mason. The Jesuit Fathers subsequently entertained them at luncheon at Hales Place ; and at a meeting of the Catholic Truth Society, which followed, papers were read on Roman Catholic education and literature in England since the Reformation. Cardinal Perraud also addressed the meeting.

## CLOSE OF THE ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

WHEN the Congress met, on Sept. 10, it was decided at the instance of M. Senart that an international committee (to consist in the first instance of Lord Reay, Sir A. Lyall, Dr. Buhler, Professor Rudolf Pischel, Professor Serge d'Oldenbourg, and Professor Count Pulle) should be appointed to organise an Indian exploration found on the lines of the Egyptian exploration fund. M. Senart subsequently agreed that his own name should be added to this committee. In the section of India-China under the presidency of Professor Kern, a resolution proposed by M. Lefevre Pontalis, and supported by M. Aymonier was passed in favour of the conservation of the important historical monuments still existing in the French territories of Further India. Papers were read in the Mahommedan section by Dr. Karabacek and Professor Houdas on the history of the Arabic signs for numbers. In the Indian section Mr. Grierson detailed the result of the steps taken by the Government of India towards drawing up a detailed survey of the languages and dialects used throughout India. The closing session of the Congress took place on Sept. 11, in the hall of the Lycee Louis Le Grand. M. Schefer again presided. It was announced that the next congress would be held in Italy, either in 1899 or 1900. Later there was a reception by M. Faure, and in the evening a banquet was given at the Hotel Continental by the French to the foreign members of the Congress. Covers were laid for some 300 guests. M. Scheffer gave the toasts of those Governments, princes, and learned societies who had signified their adhesion to the Congress by sending delegates. M. Lebon, Minister for the Colonies, in proposing the toast of the members of the present Congress, said he was not nor were they among those who believe that races can be rightly divided into Inferior and superior. He believed that by the intercourse now becoming more and more intimate with the peoples of the East, we carry to them our civilisation, but that there is much also that we may take and may learn from them—not only their products, but also ideas, moral teachings, and rules of conduct. At the close of the proceedings M. Guimet, the founder of the famous museum, gave notice that a Buddhist priest would celebrate on Tuesday at the museum a ceremony of his faith. He invited the members of the Congress to attend and lay a flower on the altar of Buddha. The gentleman referred to afterwards disclaimed any intention of performing a ceremony, or of asking others to join in it. He was willing only to explain, as if reading a paper at a congress, with the help of the actual objects only to be found in the museum, how flowers were placed by his co-religionists on the flower table in front of a stupa or bodhi tree. Anything further would, in his opinion, be derogatory to his own faith.

## HARMONY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### SPEECH BY SIR ALFRED MILNER.

SIR ALFRED MILLNER, the Governor and High Commissioner of Cape Colony, was present, on Sept. 11, at a luncheon given in his honour, and met with a most enthusiastic reception. On rising to reply to the toast of his health, his Excellency said he was deeply impressed by the devoted loyalty of the people of the eastern province to the Queen. They regarded him, he said, as the representative of the British connection and the continued union between the portion of the Empire and the rest of her Majesty's dominions. There was never a time in the history of the Colony when there was a stronger feeling of devotion on the part of the Colony or a more firm resolution on the part of the rulers of the Empire that so long as the Colonies desired this connection, no power on earth should be allowed to weaken it. Their welcome to him meant that they believed that he desired sincerely and absolutely to maintain the honour of England, and promote the prosperity of Africa not by sowing the seed of dissension, but by doing everything that could be done by honourable means to promote harmony among the different races. The tendency of the people was towards greater harmony, and he felt that if they only looked forward to the immense amount yet to be done for the development of the Colony which it required the resources of all classes to achieve, and gave up raking about for ever in the ashes of the exhausted troubles of the past, that which they had most at heart would be achieved.

Dr. Leyds, who arrived in Pretoria, on Sept. 10, was met at the railway station by President Kruger, a most unusual occurrence, and also by the British Agent and Foreign Consuls. The Johannesburgh *Star* says : "Notwithstanding official contradictions, should President Kruger be re-elected, he will only hold office for a year or less. Then arrangements will be made for him to retire in favour of Mr. Wolmarans."

Owing to the scarcity of meat in the Transvaal, the Government have removed all duties on live stock imported into the State.

## TURKEY AND GREECE.

AT their meeting, on Sept. 13, the Ambassadors in Constantinople decided on the new wording of Articles II. and VI. of the preliminary treaty agreed to by the Powers, on the basis of Lord Salisbury's proposals. The text of the articles is wired by the *Daily Telegraph's* Constantinopl : correspondent as follows :—

Article II.—Greece shall pay to Turkey an indemnity of £T4,000,000. The necessary arrangements for facilitating the speedy payment of the indemnity shall be made with the consent of the Powers in such a manner as not to injuriously affect the recognised rights of old creditors—bondholders of the Greek Public Debt. With this object, an International Commission will be established at Athens, composed of the representatives of the mediatory Powers, on the basis of one member to be nominated by each. The Hellenic Government shall adopt a law previously agreed upon by the Powers, regulating the working of the Commission, and according to which the collection and employment of revenues, sufficient for the service of the War Indemnity Loan and other State Debts, shall be placed under the absolute control of the said Commission.

Article VI.—The state of war between Turkey and Greece shall cease as soon as the preliminary act shall have been signed. The evacuation of Thessaly shall take place in one month from the time when the Powers shall have recognised as fulfilled the conditions imposed by the two last paragraphs of Article II., and when the period for the issuing of the Greek War Indemnity Loan shall have been established by the International Commission, in conformity with the provisions of the financial arrangements mentioned in the said Article. The method of the evacuation, and the restoration to the Greek authorities of the places evacuated, shall be determined by the delegates of the two parties interested with the concurrence of the delegates of the Great Powers.

It is very doubtful whether the Turks will accept the above, as it is not sufficiently definite.

It has been decided that the blockade of Crete shall not be raised till the main lines of the new Constitution for the island have been determined.

It is officially announced (says a Central News' telegram from Constantinople) that at yesterday's (Sept. 16) meeting of the Ambassadors of the six Powers and Tewfik Pacha, the Turkish Foreign Minister at the Tophane Palace, Articles 2 and 6 of the Peace Treaty were finally initialled, thus disposing of the only points of contention in the negotiations. The formal signature of the peace preliminaries will accordingly take place to-morrow (Saturday).

## THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 2ND OF OCTOBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Gallon standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity 32·18.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| STATIONS. | Pressure, 8 A.M. | WIND. Direction. | WIND. Rate per hour. | TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours. | TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity, 8 A.M. | RAINFALL. Past 24 hours. | RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date. | RAINFALL. Variation since 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. | | | | | | | | |
| Lahore ..... | 29·791 | Calm | 1 | 86·0 | 74·1 | 84 | ... | 15·86 | −0·99 |
| Simla..... | 29·770 | N | 5 | 100·3 | 77·4 | 84 | ... | 13·33 | +0·97 |
| Delhi ..... | 29·770 | NW | 3 | 92·7 | 76·4 | 64 | ... | 20·16 | −0·05 |
| Agra ..... | 29·764 | NW | 3 | 93·5 | 79·4 | 74 | ... | 34·25 | +7·39 |
| Cawnpore ... | 29·759 | E | 2 | 91·3 | 76·9 | 78 | ... | 29·66 | ... |
| Allahabad... | 29·742 | E | 3 | 94·9 | 78·3 | 82 | ... | 40·21 | +5·23 |
| Jhansi ..... | 29·770 | Calm | 1 | 91·1 | 73·7 | 69 | ... | 24·15 | −12·35 |
| Jacobabad.. | 29·756 | SW | 3 | 107·4 | 76·6 | 73 | ... | 4·04 | +1·31 |
| Karachi..... | 29·807 | WNW | 10 | 93·3 | 80·3 | 73 | ... | 11·89 | +6·72 |
| Jeypore .... | 29·811 | NNW | 3 | 97·1 | 72·4 | 63 | ... | 15·39 | −11·15 |
| Ajmere ..... | 29·825 | Calm | 3 | 89·4 | 71·6 | 88 | 0·05 | 21·91 | +2·14 |
| Deesa ..... | 29·804 | NW | 3 | 93·3 | 77·0 | 81 | ... | 20·83 | +4·79 |
| Ahmedabad | 29·803 | NNW | 3 | 92·4 | 78·8 | 82 | ... | 34·77 | ... |
| Kaira ..... | 29·823 | NW | 3 | 94·0 | 78·8 | 81 | ... | 42·94 | −0·84 |
| Rajkot ..... | 29·828 | NNW | 3 | 89·5 | 75·7 | 89 | 0·02 | 29·48 | +2·4 |
| Ghadeshi .. | 29·798 | NW | 3 | 91·5 | 76·3 | 83 | ... | 19·67 | ... |
| Veraval ..... | 29·809 | NNW | 5 | 83·0 | 77·3 | 88 | ... | 18·49 | ... |
| Beemuah ... | 29·813 | NE | 1 | 91·1 | 71·0 | 85 | 0·05 | 27·85 | −2·31 |
| Indore..... | 29·843 | NE | 2 | 90·2 | 71·6 | 83 | ... | 30·35 | −1·53 |
| Saugor ..... | 29·761 | ENE | 10 | 88·8 | 73·6 | 73 | ... | 38·33 | −5·63 |
| Jubbulpore... | 29·799 | Calm | 1 | 89·4 | 72·1 | 83 | ... | 46·08 | −8·55 |
| Hoshangabad..... | 29·778 | Calm | ... | 92·4 | 75·7 | 76 | ... | 48·40 | −3·85 |
| Khandwa ... | 29·782 | NW | 3 | 92·2 | 75·0 | 75 | 0·06 | 25·05 | −4·17 |
| Raipur ..... | 29·693 | NNE | 6 | 94·3 | 70·1 | 78 | ... | 31·92 | −14·57 |
| Nagpur..... | 29·717 | NNW | 5 | 92·8 | 70·1 | 71 | ... | 35·87 | −8·25 |
| Amraoti..... | 29·739 | NW | 5 | 97·3 | 72·5 | 71 | ... | 24·02 | −6·39 |
| Akola..... | 29·775 | NW | 4 | 93·4 | 75·8 | 78 | ... | 22·83 | −8·59 |
| Surat ..... | 29·797 | NW | 1 | 93·2 | 77·8 | 89 | ... | 57·69 | −0·95 |
| Malegaon ... | 29·805 | WNW | 5 | 89·2 | 72·6 | 78 | ... | 18·85 | −1·93 |
| Bombay..... | 29·815 | E | 3 | 87·5 | 75·8 | 92 | 0·03 | 76·54 | +9·21 |
| Poona ..... | 29·826 | WSW | 6 | 89·0 | 70·4 | 95 | 0·02 | 18·61 | −1·09 |
| Ahmednagar ..... | 29·815 | NNW | 4 | 85·8 | 70·9 | 84 | ... | 17·19 | ... |
| Aurangabad..... | 29·812 | Calm | 1 | 90·8 | 72·2 | 73 | ... | 22·67 | ... |
| Sholapur ... | 29·801 | NW | 8 | 89·7 | 70·9 | 77 | ... | 16·97 | −8·37 |
| Ratnagiri ... | 29·851 | ESE | 3 | 86·4 | 77·4 | 90 | ... | 122·62 | +17·36 |
| Belgaum ... | 29·811 | WNW | 9 | 82·7 | 68·8 | 92 | ... | 75·38 | +1·42 |
| Goa ..... | 29·813 | SsW | 6 | 89·2 | 76·4 | 95 | 0·17 | 103·14 | ... |
| Karwar ..... | 29·830 | SW | 3 | 81·7 | 75·0 | 88 | 0·46 | 130·11 | +15·14 |
| Mangalore.. | 29·835 | Calm | 2 | 83·3 | 73·4 | 98 | 0·62 | 150·34 | +17·55 |
| Calicut .... | 29·861 | NNW | 4 | 79·7 | 74·0 | 90 | 1·23 | 128·7 | +3·66 |
| Cochin ..... | 29·898 | Calm | F | 85·8 | 75·1 | 92 | 0·62 | 112·16 | +10·97 |
| Bangalore.. | 29·874 | SW | 10 | 79·7 | 66·8 | 90 | 0·01 | 29·41 | +10·58 |
| Secunderabad..... | 29·738 | WNW | 6 | 89·2 | 71·8 | 81 | ... | 13·02 | −13·09 |
| Masulipatam. | 29·677 | WNW | 9 | 91·1 | 76·1 | 95 | 0·62 | 16·36 | −7·80 |
| Bellary ..... | 29·791 | Calm | 3 | 85·7 | 71·2 | 73 | ... | 19·81 | +8·85 |
| Cuddapah... | 29·781 | W | 3 | 90·1 | 71·8 | 81 | 0·02 | 25·33 | +4·14 |
| Madras ..... | 29·770 | WSW | 5 | 91·0 | 79·0 | 81 | ... | 25·21 | +6·48 |
| Coimbatore.. | 29·859 | W | 5 | 87·4 | 71·1 | 73 | ... | 9·81 | +4·69 |
| Trichinopoly ..... | 29·832 | WNW | 5 | 92·5 | 76·8 | 74 | ... | 20·72 | +9·16 |
| Negapatam.. | 29·819 | W | 10 | 90·5 | 77·9 | 80 | ... | 9·49 | −1·71 |
| Colombo..... | 29·831 | WSW | 14 | 83·5 | 74·0 | 89 | 1·14 | 29·76 | +7·11 |
| Aden ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* Exclusive of the rainfall on the list.

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall :—J. H.=0·00 (81·70); G. T. H.=0·00 (82·18) ; St. G. H.=0·00 (81·70) ; C. P.=0·03 (73·54).

### SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Masulipatam, Nagpur and Raipur, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are lowest at and about Raipur and Masulipatam, and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are steep to slight. Winds in Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces, at the northern stations in the Madras Presidency, and at Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Malegaon are cyclonic, while they are variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Neemuch, and 10 at Bhuj, Karachi and Colombo. The maximum temperature is 3° to 4° in excess of the normal in Berar, and at Surat, Nagpur, Raipur, Khandwa, Indore, Jeypore, Karachi and Allahabad, and the minimum 4° to 5° in excess at Akola, Nagpur, Khandwa, Bhuj, Deesa, Jeypore Karachi, Allahabad and Agra. The lowest temperature in the shade was 67° at Bangalore and Belgaum. Humidity changes are small, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and at Akola, Nagpur, Khandwa, Rajkot and Bhuj. Over an inch of rain was fallen at Calicut, light to moderate showers at Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Cochin and Colombo, and a few drops at Rajkot, Neemuch, Khandwa, Bombay Bangalore and Cuddapah. The storm noticed in yesterday's report has with somewhat increased intensity, moved further westwards, and its centre lies somewhere near to the eastnorth-east of Masulipatam, where the weather is squally, rainy and very unsettled. The baric gradients are becoming steeper, and as the disturbance is moving in a west-north-westerly direction, the weather over the area lying to the south of Latitude 24° is influenced by the storm and is likely to become squally and unsettled. Pressure is decreasing in districts affected by the storm and is increasing in the extreme south of the Peninsula. On account of this the monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is now unusually steep and indicates the probability of more or less heavy rain. The weather is hence in an unsettled condition, and the rainfall now depends or the further movement westward of the storm. The following telegram was received yesterday afternoon from the Simla Office :—"Cautionary flag signal lowered ports Cutch Mandvi to Bhavnagar."

A. J. L. GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA OCT. 2.

Saturday : The barometer has fallen almost everywhere, the fall has been rapid over the north-west of the Bay and neighbouring parts of Bengal, Madras, and east of Central Provinces. A considerable intensification of the depression off the Madras Coast has occurred, and the storm which still lies off the Coast between Gopalpur and Vizagapatam is now a considerable disturbance with an abnormal deficiency of pressure of over one-quarter of an inch. Pressure is highest in Beloochistan and relatively high over the west of Peninsula. Winds are light from south-west in the Punjab, but in all other parts of the Indian region the winds are influenced by the storm and circulate cyclonically around it. Forecast rising over the Bay, and has blown very strongly in Gopalpur. Mean temperature is lower than usual in Burma, and Madras, and higher than usual elsewhere. The highest maximum reported is a hundred and seven at Jacobabad. Rain has fallen in Burma, Assam, Lower Bengal, the Peninsula, and at a few central stations. The heaviest amounts reported are : over three inches at Akyab ; over two at Sibsagar, Purnea, and Gopalpur ; over one at Diamond Island, Calicut, Mysore, Rajapur, Jodhpur, Coconada and Raichur.

### RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla. In. Cts. | Esplade. In. Cts. | Fort. In. Cts. | Colaba In. Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered ..... | 82 09 | 81 15 | 84 27 | 79 02 |
| Saturday, October 2 ..... | 0 0/ | 0 00 | 0 01 | 0 50 |
| Sunday, October 3 ..... | 0 00 | 0 04 | 0 02 | 0 86 |
| Total..... | 82 09 | 81 19 | 84 30 | 80 38 |
| Total fall to 3rd Oct. 1896... | 83 44 | 84 69 | 91 02 | 87 12 |
| Total fall to 3rd Oct. 1895... | 73 50 | 62 86 | 84 19 | 63 91 |

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 8 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

### MATHERAN.

| | In. | Cts. |
|---|---|---|
| Previously registered..... | 212 | 84 |
| Friday, October 1..... | 0 | 55 |
| Total..... | 213 | 47 |

### THANA.

| | In. | Cts. |
|---|---|---|
| Previously registered ..... | 117 | 93 |
| Friday, October 1..... | 1 | 56 |
| Total..... | 119 | 49 |
| Total fall to 1st October 1896..... | 133 | 10 |

### DAMAUN.

| | In. | Cts. |
|---|---|---|
| Previously registered..... | 67 | 12 |
| Wednesday, September 29 ..... | 3 | 47 |
| Total..... | 70 | 60 |
| Total during previous year up to 30th Sept.... | 64 | 25 |

GO AND BUY a bottle of MUNK'S MAGNETIC ASTHMA BALSAM, a wonderful cure for Asthma—secures a Positive relief in five minutes and effects Permanent cure if Persevered—at MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

## THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

### THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, SEPTEMBER, H.

Royal Horse Guards—Surg Capt H R O Cross, from 1st Life Guards, to be Surgeon Major, vice H Mitchell, retired.

1st Dragoons—Major F W Greatrex retires on retired pay ; Capt C G Morrison, from 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Major, vice F W Greatrex.

15th Hussars—The appointment of Lieut J A Moffatt, from the 8th Bn Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to a Second Lieutenancy, which was notified in the "Gazette," of August 31, 1897, is cancelled.

19th Hussars—Lieut C V Henderson resigns his commission.

Royal Artillery—Lieut Col and Brevet Col J J Congdon, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant Colonel, is placed on half pay ; Major C R W Hervey to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevet Col J J Congdon ; F W G Tothill, from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice C R W Hervey ; Capt M M Morris to be Major, to complete establishment. The following Lieutenants to be Captains on augmentation :—W C Curme, on the Seconded List, A W Pack Beresford, D M Kay, on the Seconded List, W H Jones, J H W Tapp, J A Thornton., Adjutant Bermuda Militia Artillery, R C Wellesley, and C Phillipps, Lieut D R Kenyon to be Captain, on the Seconded List ; Lieut H A Lake to be Captain vice M M Morris ; Lieut M D Beldie seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteer Artillery ; Lieut J S Edgar, from half pay, to be Lieutenant, vice A W Pack Beresford. The following Gent Cadets, from the R M Academy, to be Second Lieutenants :—C P Bedwell, vice F H Byrne, vice W H Jones ; H W Paxton, J H W Tapp ; C W P Dalyell, vice R C Wellesley ; and D W L Spitler, vice C Phillipps. Gent Cadet P H Hamilton, from the R M College, Kingston, Canada, to be Second Lieutenant, vice H A Lake ; Qmr and Hon Capt J Panlson retires on retired pay.

Royal Engineers—Major Genl and Hon Lieut Genl R Dyott to be Colonel Commandant, vice Major Genl and Hon Lt Genl Sir W F D Jervois, G C M G, C B, deceased. The appointments of the following Second Lieutenants, which were notified in the "Gazettes" of August 24 and 31, 1897, are antedated as follows :—T Fenwick to June 13, S H Cowan to July 21, C Walton to July 25, L A Sherrard to July 27, P S Watkins to July 29. The following Gentlemen Cadets, from the R M Academy, to be Second Lieutenants :—P G H Hogg and A W Hopper.

Coast Batallion Royal Engineers—Capt W Coyle retires on retired pay.

Grenadier Guards—Sec Lieut G L A Dodd resigns his commission ; Surg Major C R Kilkaily, M B, from Army Medical Staff, to be Surgeon Major, vice W C Beevor, M B, who exchanges.

Royal Scots Lothian Regiment—Lieut J Ralli to be Captain, vice V M Birkbeck, promoted ; Sec Lieut C H Fanshawe to be Lieutenant, vice J Ralli.

Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt—Capt H I W Hamilton is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

Buff's East Kent Regt—The following second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—C B Sickes, vice F W B Dyne, promoted ; and H A B Terman, vice F J Engelbach, seconded.

King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt.—Capt, T C Hunt to be captain, in succession to Major W L Jamc., appointed to the Staff.

Norfolk Regt.—Lieut F E Walter, from 3rd Bn., to be Second Lieutenant, vice G R P Shenley, promoted.

Bedfordshire Regt.—Capt H C Franks retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity ; Sec H . Strang to be Lieutenant, vice R M Stallards.

Leicestershire Regt.—Capt E H Grant to be Major, vice E H Peacock, deceased.

Lancashire Fus.—Major R F Westmacott is placed on retired pay ; Capt and Brevet Major F Hammereley to be Major vice R F Westmacott.

South Wales Borderers.—Gent Cadet H H Syer, from R M College, Kigston, Canada, to be Second Lieutenant vice C S Stocks promoted.

Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt.—Capt H C Suft retires on retired pay.

Dorsetshire Reg.—The following Lieutenant to be Captains :—B st J Clarkson, in succession to Major H St L Wood, D SO, appointed to the Staff E Fitz Clarence, seconded for service with the Egyptian Army since killed in action, vice A G Fitz R Day seconded, and H M Shiel, vice E Fitz Clarence. The following Seconded Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—F W R Hill, vice B st J Clarkson, and A A Mercer, vice H M. Shiel.

Northamptonshire Regt.—Sec t Lieut E Knatchbull Hugessen to be Lieutenant, vice P . B Skinner, seconded.

King's Shropshire Light Infantry.—Capt A H J Doyle to be Major vice O H Collett, retired. Supper Capt A H Anston to be Captain, vice A H J Doyle.

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Capt the Hon C T Holland retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity Lieut J A Hope to be Captain, vice E M Beaumont, promoted Sec Lieut G A Armytage to be Lieutenant, vice J A Hope Lieut C H N Seymour, from 5th Bn., to be Second Lieutenant, vice G A Armytage.

Seaforth Highlanders Ross shire Buffs., Duke of Altany's.—Sec Lieut A J McNeil to be Lieutenant, vice W S Ohlvant, deceased.

Rifle Brigade Prince Consort's Own.—The following Lieutenant to be Captains.—G H Thesiger, Adjutant in succession so Major L L Nicol, Adjutant 7th Bn., R B S tephens, to complete establishment, and G C Knox, in succession to Major on a Court, appointed to the Staff.

West India Regt.—Capt E S G Kennedy to be Adjutant, on augmentation, Regimental Sergt Marjor G Wallace to be Quartermaster, with the honourary rank of Lieutenant, on augmentation.

Army Service Corps.—Lieut Col A Ely is placed on retired pay.

Unattached List.—Gent Cadet G B Brown from the R M Colleg, Kingston Canada, to be Sec Lieutenant, with a view to his appointment to the Indian Staff Corps.

Staff.—Col R H Jeff, from Lieutenant Colonel half pay Royal Engineers, to be a Colonel on the Staff for Royal Engineers and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Col H J W Gehle, retired. Major and Brevet Lt Col E A H Alderson, the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, vice Brevet Col the Hon F W Stopford, whose period of service in that appointment has expired. Capt the Hon F A Stewrance, 16th Lancers, to be a Staff Captain at Headquarters, vice Capt H B Wilson the Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own. Capt D J Hamilton, the Royal Fusilier City of London Regt to be a Recruiting Staff Officer, 1st Class Dist, in succession to Lt Col and Brevet Col J S Tupper placed on half pay. Capt H H Wilson, the rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own, to be a Brigade Major, vice Capt J S Cowans, the Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Army Medical Staff.—Surg Lt Col A E Hayes, D S O, retires on retired pay ; Surg Major R C Gunning to be Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel ; Surg Major W C Beevor, M B, from Grenadier Guards, to be Surgeon Major, vice C R Kilkelly, M B, who exchanges.

### THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—C G Treherne, to Lightning temporary Sept 10 A D Ricardo, to Excellent, additional Sept 13 air R K Arbuthnot, to President, additional, for service in Naval Intelligence Department Oct 1

Lieutenants—A Farrington P A Roberts, and A C Scott, to Mohawk Sept 3, W M Ellerton, to Scylla Sept 10, G W Davidson, to Duke of Wellington Sept 30, F G Bird, to Excellent Sept 22, W A S Dodds and D T Brown

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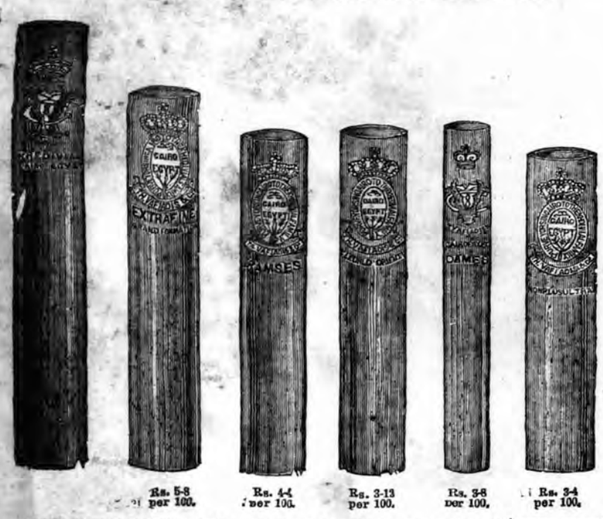


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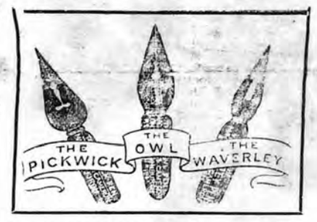


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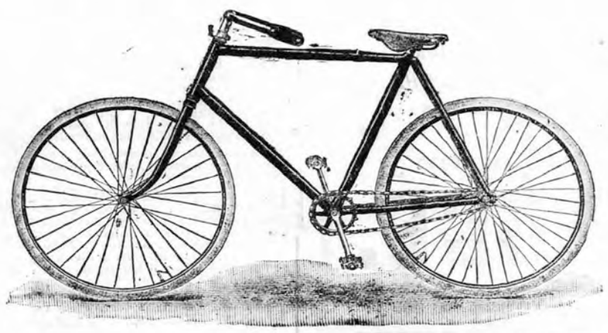

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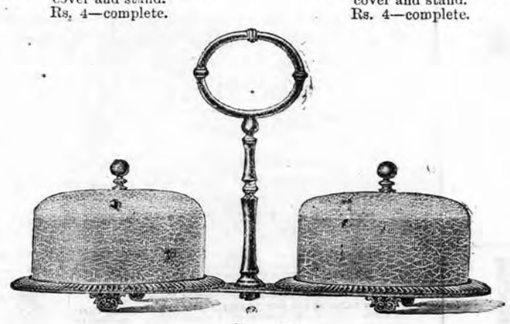

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